LWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2032.—Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

SUPPLEMENT.... SPRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s. M R. T. P. T. II OF AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINERAL PROPERTIES, 79, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, AND PONTERWYD, ABERYSTWITH, T H O M

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Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

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FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
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and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

Bankers: London and Comments Worth BUYING—
Webs Freehold, Glaisdale Quarry.
Tyllwyd.
Cape Copper.
Market price forwarded.

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MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C. H. M. recommends the purchase of Colorado Terrible shares.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for August now ready, post free, price 6d.

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60 New Quebrada, £3½.
50 Sweetland, £4½.
61 Chapel House, with
62 Chapel House, with
63 Chapel House, with
64 Chapel House, with
65 Chapel House, with
65 Chapel House, with
66 Chapel House, with
67 Limits for this List received up to Four P.M. Fridays.

Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

M ESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions executed.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 6, 6REAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., will 58 Eirdseye Creek, 23.
20 Eamplyide, £2½.
21 Colonial Assur, £1756
22 Colonial Assur, £1756
23 Est Lovell, £11½.
25 Prince Patrick, 4s.
26 Flagstarf, £138.
26 Flagstarf, £138.
27 Evan Consols, £3½.
28 Eirding Assur, £158.
29 Richmond, £8½.
20 Richmond, £8½.
20 Wheal Kitty, £7½.
26 Richmond, £8½.
27 Wheal Kitty, £7½.
28 Richmond, £8½.
29 Wheal Kitty, £7½.
28 Richmond, £8½.
29 Wheal Kitty, £7½.

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15 Old Treburgett Original, 20 Great Western Coal, 50 Lovell, 85 Clee Hill Colliery,
50 darrhougett Original, 20 Great Western Coal, 50 Lovell, 85 Clee Hill Colliery,
50 darrhougett Original, 20 Great Western Coal, 50 Lovell, 85 Clee Hill Colliery,
Whilstone Quarry, 10 West Chiverton, 10 Shotts Iron, 25 South Cleveland Iron,
25 Native Iron, 4 Dolcoath, 10 Ashton Vale Iron, 3 Tineroft, 250 Cwm Elan, 10 West
Coginan, 40 Bwadran Consols, 10 Wheal Kitty, 20 Cesena Sulphur, 65 Llanarmon,
30 Fenhalls, 55 Trevarrack, 10 Minera, 10 Van, 30 West Esgar Lle, 40 Grogwinian,
100 Crenver and Wheal Abraham (fully paid), 60 Blue Hills, 100 Dev on Great Connols, 200 Exchequer, 150 Gold Run, 80 I. X. L., 125 Emma, 50 Flagstaff, 30 RichRoario, 150 Port Phillip, 30 Cedar Croek, 200 Frontino and Bolivia, 80 Last Chance.

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The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Holders of mining shares desiring a market quotation for their stock can have their applica-

3	tion answered in this list if received not l			
	Buvers, Sellers,]	Buvers.	Sellers.
	Buyers. Sellers. Bampfylde £ 1¾ £ 2¼	Pennerlev	17s. 6d	22s.6d.
	Bog 15s 17s.6d.	Penstruthal	10s	11s.
	Birdseye Creek 234 3	Prince of Wales	7s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
	Carn Brea 571/2 60	Providence	314	4
	Cathedral	Richmond	61/	7
	Clee Hill Colliery 6s 8s.	Roman Gravels	15	1514
	Cook's Kitchen	South Condurrow	314	334
	Devon Gt. Con. (£1 pd.) 11/ 11/2	South Roman Gravels	10%	118
1	Ding Dong 7 9	St. Ives Consols		
ı	Dolcoath	Tankerville		
	East Lovell 111/2 12	Tecoma		
2	East Van	Tineroft		
,	Emma 2 21/4	Van Consols	934	954
•	Flagstaff 4½ 4¾	Van Consols West Chiverton	9	91/
	Ladywell 234 278	West Maria	(ia	110
	Malabar 10s 12s.			
	Marko Valler 19a 14a	Wheel Carbon	1	114
	Marke Valley 13s 14s.	Wheat Crebor	937	1 1/2
	New Dolcoath 78. 6d 128. 6d			9.
	Old Bottle Hill 1½ 2	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	4	71/4
			-	Company of the last

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20 Roman Gravels, £15.
30 Richmond, £45.
50 Rokhope, 17s. 3d.
45 Rosewall Hill, £8. 3d.
20 Russia Copper, £2.
55 Rica, 68.
5 Sweetland, £4.
40 Sierra Buttes, £115.
55 South Aurora, 9s. 6d.
20 Tankerville, £8.
8 Thornhill Reef, 15s. 3d
50 Tecoma, 18s. 3d.
100 West Caradon, 18. 9d.
50 West Caradon, 18. 9d.
50 West Chiverton, £2½.
50 Wheal Mary, £2½.
50 Wheal Mary, £2½.
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3 Dolcoath, £46¾.
100 Don Pedro.

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55 Bog, 18s.
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50 Bou Tent, off. wanted.
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50 Cavell (Tin), 27s. 6d.
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2910 Malpaso, 12s. 30 Cardill and swansea.

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3 Dolcoath, £46¾.
100 Don Pedro.
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15 East Van.
40 East Grenville, 9s.
15 East Van.
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4 Tincroft, £32½.
4 Tincroft, £32½.
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50 Utah, 15s.
50 Utah, 15s.
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40 Welsh: Freehold.
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10 West Chiverton, 20s.
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50 West Mostyn.
35 W. Esgair Lle, £2½
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W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Valparaiso) he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMA-TICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY

A. JEFFERY
Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, and is prepared to supply Theodoltres, Dials, Pocket Dials, Levels, Traversian and Plain Protractions, Cases of Drawing Instruments, Carly, Branches and Chans and Tapes, Asayers's Scales and Weighttp, Engire Counters, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in Surveying, Meaburing, Mapping, &c.

Repairing in a its branches promptly attended to.

M R. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.
TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c. INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS,

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. Ansalom Francis, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private above below.

For terms, apply to Capt. Absalom Francis, as above.

A HISTORY OF THE CARDIGANSHIRE MINES, From the earliest ages and authenticated history to A.D. 1874,

WITH THEIR PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECT Paice Two Shillings and Sixpence. May be had of Mr. James May, Secretary of the Nant-y-rhonen Consols, 184, almerston-buildings, London, E.C.; or from the Author, post free, for 2s, 71/d.

Now ready, price 3s., by post 3s. 3d., Fifth Edition; Fifteenth Thousand Copies, much improved, and enlarged to nearly 300 pages.

HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, between Father and Son. The additions to the work are near 80 pages of useful information, principally questions and answers, with a view to assist applicants intending to pass an examination as mine managers, together with tables, rules of measure ment, and other information on the moving and propelling power of ventilation, a subject which has caused so much controversy.

The following few testimonials, out of hundreds in Mr. Hopton's possession, speak to the value of the work:—

the value of the work :—
book cannot fail to be well received by all connected with collieries."—

lining Journal.

"Such a work, well understood by miners, would do more to prevent colliery cidents than an army of inspectors,"—Colliery Guardian.

"Its contents are really valuable to the miners of this country,"—Miners' Con-

KENRIG.

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867. Capital £150,000, in 15,000 Shares of £10 each, Of which 10,500 are now offered for subscription. Payable as follows: £1 per share.....

With power to issue Debentures to the amount of £70,000.

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(Until Milner's Buildings, Finsbury, are completed.)
70, CORNHILL.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to take over the important business of Messrs. Thos. Milner and Son, Holdfast, fre-resisting safe manufacturers, Phœnix Safe Works, Manchester, London, &c.

The present change in the constitution of the business is necessitated by the declining health of the head of the firm, and the growing responsibility attached to a large and increasing trade.

The business of Messrs. Thomas Milner and Son has been successfully carried on for nearly a century by the late Mr. Thos. Milner, and by the present senior partner, Mr. William Milner, and by Mr. D. R. Ratcliff. Milner's safes have an established reputation throughout the commercial world, and the frequent tests to which they have been publicly subjected, together with the hundreds of destructive fires in which their safes have proved their efficiency, render further comment unnecessary as to their character and repute.

The undertaking is in a flourishing condition, and will be taken over as a going concern in full and profitable work, as from June I last.

Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, the junior partner of the firm, who has had the active mangement of the business for the last ten years, will be managing director, so that the company will retain the benefit of his practical experience.

Messrs. Thomas Milner and Son transfer to the company all their interest and property in the extensive freehold works and buildings known as the Phœnix Safe Works, Liverpool, together with the large plant and stock in trade appertaining thereto; a large freehold building, situate in Finsbury-place, London; and leasehold premises in Moorgate street, London; Market-street, Manchester; and Lord-street, Liverpool; together with the goodwill, patents, trade marks, and all interest in existing contracts, which are of large extent, and of a highly remunerative character.

The freehold works known as the Phœnix Safe Works, Smithdown-road, the

in existing contracts, which are of large extent, and of a highly remunerative character.

The freehold works known as the Pheenix Safe Works, Smithdown-road, the freehold houses in Aigburth-street, and the leasehold premises in Lord-street, Liverpool, have been valued by Messrs. Thos. Wainwright and Son, of Liverpool; the freehold premises in Finsbury, London, have been valued by J. Whichcord, Eq.; and the leasehold premises, Market street, Manchester, have been valued by Messrs. Thomas Accon and Sons: the aggregate valuations amounting to the sum of £47,817 10s.

The fixed and loose plant, machinery, tools, materials, finished and unfinished goods at the works have been valued by James Kennedy, Esq., of Liverpool, in the sum of £57,634 17s. Sd.

goods at the works have been valued by James Kennedy, Esq. of Liverpool, in the sum of £57,634 L7s. 8d.

The stocks in the hands of the various agents are to be taken over at cost price. The sum to be paid for patents, goodwill, trade marks, and profit on existing contracts, &c., is £50,000.

The books have been carefully investigated by Messrs. Sully and Girdlestone, of Gresham House, London, who report that the amount which will be available for dividends, based on the profits, as shown by the trading a-count to 31st December last, will be upwards of £21,000 per annum.

The only contract affecting the company is one dated the 29th day of July, 1874, and made between William Milner and Daniel Rowlinson Rateliff, carrying on business under the firm of "Thomas Milner and Son" of the one part, and John Macdonald as trustee for the company of the other part.

The purchase money is £155,432 Ts. 8d., in addition to £30,238 10s. 6d., the cost price of the stocks in the hands of agents. The vendors will take in part payment of the purchase-money £35,000 in the fully paid-up shares of the company, and £60,000 in debentures at 6 per cent., redeemable over a period of 30 years, from June 1, 1879.

Copies of the contract and valuations can be seen at the offices of the company, and of the solicitors.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, or secretary of the company.

London, July 31, 1574.

Capital £150,000, in 15,000 Shares of £10 each

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY (LIMITED). Issue of 10,500 Shares, of £10 each, with pewer to issue Debentures to the amount of £70,000.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

"..." If more convenient, this form may be sent by post to the bankers with a crossed chaque or Post Office Order made payable to them, in which case the bankers will return the receipt to the applicant.

To the Directors of Milner's Safe Company (Limited).

To the Directors of Milner's Safe Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your credit at your bankers the sum of being £1 per share on application for shares, of £10 each, in Milner's Safe Company (Limited). I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number that you may allot to me, on the conditions stated in the prospectus, dated the Slst day of July, 1874, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company.

Name in full
Address
Profession (if any)

Date 1874 Signature

UNDER AGREEMENT IN PERPETUITY WITH THE

WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Minimum interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, will be guaranteed for three years, to 1st July, 1877, BY THE DEPOST OF £100,000 IN GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STOCK. ISSUE OF £600,000 SHARE CAPITAL OF THE

BANBURY AND CHELTENHAM DIRECT RAILWAY COMPANY. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 36 and 37 Vic., cap. 172,

Connecting London and the Midland and Eastern Counties districts by a shorter and more direct route with the South Wales Coal Fields and the West of England.

CLOSING OF THE LISTS.

Notice is hereby given, that the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the above will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 4th August, for LONDON, and on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th August, at Twelve o'clock, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

By Order of the Board,
RICHARD B. LOOKER, Secretary.
3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 29th July, 1874.

THE RAMBLERS' CLUB,

**The work is replete on the subject of underground management."—M. BANKES,
Colliery Proprietor.

"I have had 29 years' management. It is the best work I ever read, and deserves
to be circulated in every colliery district."—Jos. Eames.

"900 copies have been ordered in Wigan alone, and this is but a tithe of those to
whom the book should commend itself."—Wyan Examiner.

To be had on application at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—98, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BOLIVAR RAILWAY COMPANY

(LIMITED Authorised share capital £350,000. Subscribed and fully paid-up, £240,000.

ISSUE OF £200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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W. T. MERCER, Esq. F. H. HEMMING, Esq. SECRETARY-T. G. GILLESPIE, Esq.

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BROKERS—Messrs. MULLENS, MARSHALL, and CO., 4, Lombard. BANKERS—Messis. SMITH, PAINE, and CO., 4, Lombard-stree.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—13, NEW BROAD STREET.

MESSRS. MATHESON and CO. are authorised to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for £200,000 DEBENTURE BONDS of the BOLIVE RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited), to carry interest at SEVEN FER CENT. FR. ANNUM, from the 10th August. The bonds in amounts of £100 and £500 each, payable tale-yearly, by coupons, on 10th February and 10th August. The bonds in amounts of £100 and £500 each, payable to bearer, and redeemed at par within ten years from the 10th August, 1874, by yearly drawings, the in of which will be on the 10th August, 1876.

On application £10 sp. payable as follows:—

On application £10 per cent.

On allotment 20 "
On 10th October, 1874 20 "
On 10th December, 1874 20 "
On 10th December, 1874 20 "
On 10th December, 1875 22 10 "
Less £3 10s., the amount of interest due.

Subscribers may anticipate the whole or any of the instalments on any of the alon dates, receiving discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous payments high to forfeiture.

The Bolivar Railway Company (Limited) was formed in the month of the state of the company (Limited).

The failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous paymentshin to forfeiture.

The Bolivar Railway Company (Limited) was formed in the month of April, 121 for the purpose of constructing a line of railway about 62 miles in length, too nect the copper mines of Aroa, in Venezuela, with the Port of Tucucas, and in total contract cost was £421,000.

The works of the railway are now progressing satisfactorily. The line, which has been cleared throughout almost its entire length, is open for the first seeds. Four-fifths of the material have been sent out and paid for, and the past tractors, Messrs. James Perry and Co., and Messrs. Cutbill, Son, and De Lang have expressed their confident assurence that by May, 1875, the line with completed as to allow of ore beingiprought down by it daily to Tucacas for shipmen Meanwhile operations at the mines are being actively carried on, in anticipes of the opening of the line; and there is not the least reason to doubt that the 5s Quebrada. Company (Limited), the owners of the Aroa, Minesy that the safe quebrada commencing to do so.

Applications for these bonds must be made on the annexed form, and seating Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, bankers, 1, Lombard-street, accompanied the deposit of 10 per cent. Should the amount allotted not require the whole posit, the surplus will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Scrip certificates will be issued to be exchanged for the debentures when the paid up.

Prospectures and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of them.

Scrip certificates will be issued to be solved in the offices of them paid up.
Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of them pany, and of the brokers, at No. 4, Lombard street.
London, July 25, 1874.
London, July 25, 1874.

Scrip Certificates will be issued to be obtained at the offices of them.

London, July 25, 1874.

ESUE OF £200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES AT £92 10a, 72 £100 BOND, AND £402 10s. PER £500 BOND OF THE BOLIVAR RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED). No. FORM OF APPLICATION.

YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY

THE DIRECTORS of the YORKE PENINSULA MINES COMPANY (LIMITED) invite APPLICATIONS for ALLOT WEST A the above 10,000 FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED PREFERNI SHARES, of £1 sterling each, being the remainder of 40,000 shares create at the leges, viz.

viz. :— ...). A fixed preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, the dividend any year to be payable out of the profits of such or any succeeding years.

years.

(b.) The right to an equal pro rata participation, along with the holder discordinary shares of the company, in profits remaining after payment dissaid preferential accruing dividend.

(c.) The par value of the said preference shares, as well as any areas dissaid preferential dividend that may accrue, to be repayable out of the said preference and priority to any distribution discordinary shares. The properties which constitute the security for these guaranteed presents areas are:—

hares are:—
1. The Kurilla Mine (150 acres, engines, machinery, &c.) From this mis
1987 tons of ore have been raised and sold since the company has sould
the property. It is situate between the well-known Wallaroo and Xoon

ne Duryea Mine (80 acres, engine, machinery, &c.), adjoining the Kuril

Mine.

3. The Bon Accord property and mine (347 acres freehold, engine, machine &c.), adjoining the celebrated Burra Burra Mine, from which 230,000 across heave been raised and sold, of the value of £2,800,000 acring. Cult Robert Saunders, of the Burra Burra Mine, has very recently mades favor able report on the Bon Accord property.

4. 336 acres of good grazing and agricultural freehold land nearthe Bon Accord property.

4. 339 acres of good grazing and agricultural freehold land near the kontamproperty.
5. Townships of "Aberdeen" and "New Aberdeen:" These townships, on ing about 75 acres, are situate on the Bon Accord property, and a largest ber of allotments have been disposed of for building purposes. The lemin of the railway from the City and Port of Adelaide is in the centre do townships, and the line has been open for some time, and is carrying large traffic.
The immediate object with which these shares are being issued is the test development of the Kurilla Mine, in which a floor of ore 120 ft. in length has cently been laid bare in the 25 fm. level, to raise which further machiners, key required.

required.

Payment for the shares to be made as follows, viz.:—On allotment 5s. peria and the balance in two calls, one of 10s. per share, another of 5s. per share is required, at intervals of a least one month between each call; but, if desired, full amount of each share may be paid up on allotment, the holder of share full paid-up to participate to their full amount in all the rights and prima attaching thereto, from date of such payments.

Similar companies have realised very large returns; for example:—

NAME.	WHERE SITUATE.	RETURNS.						
Burra Burra Mine	South Australia.	Has yielded upwards of £900/						
Wallaroo Mine	ditto	Paid, in 1872, £140,000 in div						
Moonta Mine	ditto	Paid, in six months in 1872, 21 in dividends. Produce since maintained. In March, 187 market value of the shares of mine was £817,000.						
Scottish Australian	New Sth. Wales.	Tast two dividends 19 and 15 pe						
Mining Company South Caradon Mine	Wales	Each 25s. share has received						
Cape Copper Mine	Africa	The profit of 1872 was £73,140. duce since fully maintained. In dividends have been at 15 per 6						
Glasgow Caradon do Tharsis do	Wales Spain	Ditto at 15 and 121/2 per cent. Ditto at 40 and 25 per cent.						

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

FREDERICK PETERSON WARD, Esq. (Chairman), Director of Scottish Australian Investment Company.
GEORGE CLERIHEW, Esq., Director of the Governments State Investment Company.

Investment Company.

JAMES ROBERTS, Esq., Merchant, 10, Eastcheap, London.
GEORGE SMITH, Esq., Director of the Central Bank of London,
Major H. JELF-SHARP, Director of the London, Chatham, Dover Railway.

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The Hon. THOMAS ELDER, Esq., M.L.C., Adelaid
The Hon. JOHN MORPHETT, Esq., M.L.C., Adelaid
SECRETARY—CHARLES GRAINGER, Esq.

JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., O.E. (London Manager of the Burra Burra Mericolom), Esq., O.E. (London Manager of the Burra Burra Mericolom).

LONDON: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
SCOTLAND: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
AUSTRALIA: THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN
CHARTERED BANK.

Forms of Application for Shares, particulars and plans of the properties,

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ary information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, or to any of ading Stock and Share Brokers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, or Aberdeen. (ing's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, July 11, 1874.

The LIST OF APPLICATIONS will be KEPT OPEN only for a FEW DAYS. Directly it is closed the allotment will be made.

THE AUTOGEN PURE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £24,000 in Shares of £1 each.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

This company is PREPARED to ENTER into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their SELF-ACTING APPARATUS, varying in size from 12 in. upwards, for MANUFACTURE of GAS for LIGHTING and HEATING PRIVATE HOUSES, CHURCHES, MANUFACTORIES, RAILWAYS, SHIPS, &c., and they invite the public to inspect the process exhibiting the purity, quality, &c., any day, between the hours of Two and Six P.M., on the production of their cards. Every information as to prices, contracts, &c., as well as prospectuses, reports, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained as above.

By Order.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

RAILWAY CARRIAGE PATENT VENTILATOR COMPANY (Limited).—
Capital 10,000l., in 2l. shares. To acquire a patent invention for improvements in the apparatus used for ventilating railway carriages. The subscribers (who take caseshare each) are—J. Sabberton, 98, Great Portland street; J. S. Ripley, 71, Grace-chard-street: W. G. Neal, Merton-road, Lower Tooting; H. L. W. D'Aquerer, Union-court, E. C.; S. A. Fisher, Union-court; E. J. Bridell, New Bridge-street; and A. Beavis, Nottingham.

MEDITERRANEAN COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).— Capital 45,000,, in 5l. shares. For the acquisition of the La Cadiere Colliery, near Bandol, France. The subscribers are—W. Low, Rosemeath, Wrexham, 100; C. Higgins, Brick-court, Temple, 100; C. N. Trotter, Woodhill, Pertshire, 100; E. Beanes, White House, Dulwich, 100; C. A. Venner, 8, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, 100; and J. R. Bailey, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, 100.

PAINGTON BREWERY AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).— Capital 20,000l., in 25l. shares. To take over a brewery business at Paington. The Capital 20,000l., in 25l. shares. To take over a brewery business at Paington. The Sabscribers are—W. Wo Sole, Warceston, Torquay, 20; C. W. Tayleur, Coalville, 20; C. J. Tayleur, Torquay, 40; W. R. Gee, Duke-street, 8t. Jamess, 4; B. Hooper, 75 (20), in 5l. shares. To purchase the business of the Anglo-French Eyelet Company (Limited). — Capital 10,000l., in 2l. shares. To purchase the business of the Anglo-French Eyelet Company (Limited). — Capital 10,000l., in 2l. shares. To purchase the business of the Anglo-French Eyelet Company (Limited). — Rakeman, Hendon; J. D. Hennessy, Primrose-terrace, Leytonstone; A. W. Clarke, Chippelman road, Harrow-road.

street, 3t. James St. James Cannon street, 150; C. Empson, Brampton Hain, Accuse, 50; and T. R. Barrow, guestiect, 50; A. Sattindash, Army and Navy Club, 50; and T. R. Barrow, Question-terace, 150, Company (Limited).—Capital 150,000%, in 10% MUNGHEDYE TEA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000%, in 10% MUNGHEDYE TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The subscribers are—G. William-

2, Queestown-terrace, 100.

MINHEDYE TEA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 150,000%, in 101.

shares. To acquire tea plantations in Assam. The subscribers are—G. Williamson, 1, East India Avenue, 2; F. F. Seurin, St. Cuthbert's terrace, Brighton, 1.

Robert Wratt, 7, East India Avenue, 2; J. H. Smith, 76, Buckingham-road, Brighton, 1; A. Andrew, Etherton Hill, Spendhurst, 2; W. M. Andrew, 2, Belgrave-fillas, Balham, 2; J. Jones, 155, Fenchurch street.

WOSUNG ROAD COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000%, in 2/.

shares. To construct a line of road or tramway between Shanghai, Woosung, and Pooshin China, as well as to add in the development of undertaskings in China. The subscribers are—A. Mathesson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; H. M. Matheson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; H. J. Johnson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; H. J. B. Johnson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; T. B. Johnson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; H. M. Matheson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; H. M. Matheson, 4, Lombard-street, 25; M. M. Matheson, 5, Lombard-street, 25; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 25; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 25; J. B. Johnson, 3, Lombard-street, 25; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 25; M. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 26; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 27; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 27; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 28; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 28; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 28; H. M. Matheson, 6, Lombard-street, 28;

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.—A Commission appointed by the French Minister of Public Works having reported favourably upon the great scheme for connecting England and France by a submaine tunnel, French coalowners in the North of France are beginning to discuss the probable effect of the work upon their trade, and are afraid that the tunnel would greatly increase the deliveries of English coal upon the northern French markets. of English coal upon the northern French markets.

THE RAMBLERS' CLUB,—The announcement in another column will be hailed with pleasure, for a great social want is on the eve of being satisfied; and, looking to the teams of city gentlemen who daily throng the metropolis, our only wonder is that such an establishment has not long since been formed. There exist, it is true, several good clubs, but the high qualifications and subscriptions act somewhat deterrently, while the extent of accommodation is far below the requirements of the community. In the Club now being formed (and for membership in which we hear that applications are numerous) the subscription is very moderate, and in the case of original candidates is only two guineas. The election of members will be a considerable and the case of original candidates is only two guineas. The election of members will be an influential committee of mixed nationalities. The projector is well known as a successful founder of West End clubs, and 'in his hands the prosperity of the kamblers', founded, as it will be, upon a strictly independent and one-political basis, may be confidently anticipated. The Ramblers' will be a proprietary club, and no liability whatever will attach to its members. In another way, also, the Club promises to be useful, and with special reference to this feature we bring it under the notice of our foreign and colonial readers. It will supply what has for a considerable time past been found a great desideratum to British ablests resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, and the Cape, as well as to Americans and to all temporarily visiting the Mother Country. To members under this head and foreigners exceptional advantages will be offered. The importance of our commerce cannot be overestimated, and our great industrial family will have another opportunity afforded of interchanging friendly hos pitalities with its American and colonial kinsmen. The club will also be a grand domercial gentlemen of all nations, and ramblers from every clime. To our county readers we also commend it as being

ALUMINOUS COMPOUNDS.—Dr. G. ARCHBOLD, of Spittal, Berwicken-Tweel, has patented some improvements in the treatment of substances containing alumins, so as to render them more suitable for the production of aluminous
compounds. In invention relates to the treatment of substances containing
alumins, such for example as china-clay, so as to render the alumina contained
therein more substances reproduction of aluminous compounds and products,
and consists in subjecting the substances containing alumina such as china-clay to
drying process, and when sufficiently dessicated reducing the same to a fine state
of divinous and when sufficiently dessicated reducing the same to a fine state
steed with spent hops, speat malt, unmalted grain, sawdust, charcoal, or any combastilis process, and the mixture is then impregnated or saturated with
a hydroarbon, such for example as heavy coal, oil, or other economical natural
reducts, or the results of the distillation of carbonaceous materials. The materials
on itself and incorporated are then subjected to the action of heat either in a redeveloratory mixtures. refresher furnace or otherwise, when it will be found that the aluminous constinues of the ciay thus prepared will be more easily attacked by sulphuric and other acids, and that a neutral sulphate of alumina can be obtained therefrom.

COKING COAL.—Mr. H. AITKEN, of Falkirk, Scotland, coalmaster, as patented some improvements in coking coal and other carbonaceous matters, has patented some improvements in coking coal and other carbonaceous matters, and in the apparatus employed therefor. The features of novely which constitute has invention are—1. The forcing or blowing of heated or cold air into the space obern the gases and promote the coking process.—2. The arrangement or contraction of older covers or kilns with a moveable bottom or top, or with both the cold of the contraction of the contra

New PROTECTING COMPOSITION.—Mr. J. S. C. HEYWOOD, of Noting Rill, has patented some improvements in compositions to be applied to the surfaces of ships, and to other surfaces, for the purpose of protecting them, and in the transment of such compositions when so applied. The invention constant preparing a composition of graphite or anthractic, or material of a like description, in naptha or spirits of any kind capable of dissolving such substances, believe composition is applied to the surface to be protected, after which it is polished by means of brashes or other soft rabbers.

Prof. Schearer states that a labeliance of calciums and chloride of

Prof. Scheerer states that chloride of calcium and chloride of colum (common at the charge) dium (common sait), in combination, can be used for neutralising the phosph plg-iron, without any change in the ordinary puddling process.

Fleetings of Public Companies.

COSTA RICA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street,
Mr. Pontifex in the chair.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street,

Mr. PONTIFEX in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that by the request of the shareholders present at the last general meeting the report of Capt. Clemes and Mr. Hugo Reek had been sent to the shareholders, with the result already indicated to the proprietors by circular—that the assents and dissents had been nearly as possibly balanced. Under those circumstances the directors had seen no course open to them but to suggest the voluntary winding, up of the company, but prior to coming to a decision on that point they wished to give the shareholders another opportunity of altering their decision if so disposed, and because they thought that possibly some of the shareholders might have been inducated in arriving at their decision by the supposition that they could get the whole of their money returned to them immediately it had been mentioned to them in a circular that they would have to go through the ordinary legal forms, and that the company could only be wound-up by the appointment of a liquidator. However, the opinion of the shareholders appeared to remain very much as it had been before. No dissenting shareholder had absolutely withdrawn his dissent, though several had trusted him with their proxies. Thirty-six shareholders, representing 567 votes, had sent him their proxies to use at this meeting, but, of course, the wish of the directors was that they should be entirely guided by the shareholders, and do what they desired, and what was most to their interests. (Hear, hear.) Now, as so many shareholders still remained of opinion that they would rather that the company should be liquidated the directors saw no course open but that it should be. They regretted it for some reasons; they regretted that a really valuable property as these known mines undoubtedly were should be lost to the shareholders in this concern, although, perhaps, not ultimately

The Charles of Old Jewry, London, be appointed liquidator, for the purpose of such winding up."

A Shareholder remarked that the winding-up of this company having been carried out, it would be open to those of the proprietors who had assented to the proposal to go on with the other enterprise.

The Chairman replied that such an opportunity would doubtless be offered them, and the new undertaking would start with one great advantage over the old, that not more than half the capital originally contemplated would be required.

A vote of thards was then cordially awarded to the Chairman and his colleagues, in replying to which the Chairman said that while of course it was a matter of great regret to the directors that they had been unable to carry out the objects for which the company had been established, they had the satisfaction of knowing that the shareholders had not suffered any pecuniary loss from their connection with this concern.—The meeting then broke up.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The special general meeting for confirming the resolutions adopted on the 8th inst. was held at the offices, on Wednesday—Mr. R. Duke in the chair. The secretary (Mr. E. J. Bartlett) read the notice, also the resolutions, which were duly confirmed. The Chairman stated that it was of little good confirming the resolutions if the shareholders refused to take up the few shares offered, and so provide the means of purchasing the additional land. Notwithstanding the secretary's offer to take 100 shares, they had not to date absorbed the others. August 7 must be the day for closing the list, and it is hoped further applications would be made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

would be made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WILLOUGHBY MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on Tuesday. The directors in their report call attention to the
report of the manager, as showing the very favourable manner in which the mine
has opened out. There can be no doubt but that the property has of late improved
greatly in value, and amply deserves vigorous working. The original capital has
been exhausted, and there is a liability of upwards of 600l., so that at the meeting
on Tuesday it will be necessary to adopt steps to raise further capital, and the directors recommend, as the best means for doing so, that the present company be
re-constituted, and suggest that a new company be formed, in 12,000 shares of 1l,
each, of which 6000 should be issued as fully paid-up, 4000 paid-up shares and
1000 fully paid-up shares to be distributed as a bonus rateably among the subscribers for the remaining 6000 shares. There would thus be a net sum of 5000/
for the further development of the mine, which the directors confidently believe
would lead to very successful results.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

VAN MINING COMPANY-MONTHLY REPORT.

VAN MINING COMPANY—MONTHLY REPORT.

July 29.—Seaham's engine-shaft is down 7 fms. below the 75. The 75. driving west of shaft, is set to six men, 4 fms. stent, at 240s. per fathom. This end varies excellently in produce, and it will continue to do so—if the same as the 60—for about 12 fms. more; worth at present for lead ore about 32.0 per cubic fathom. The cross-cut south from this level, to communicate with the winze sunk below the 60, is driven 4½ fms. We hope to effect a communication this week, and when this is done the 75 will be well ventilated. This cross-cut has passed through a strong and masterly lode, intermixed with lead throughout, which indicates well for the 50; set to four men, at 140s. per fathom. As soon as a communication is effected between the cross-cut and winze we shall resume the driving of the 75 east. The 60, west of shaft, and what we have seen in the bottom of the 35. The stripping of the 10de to di sworth 800, per cubic fathom for lead ore 1.4 am happy to inform you that we reasonably expect to find a continued course of ore for a consistent of the stripping of the lode to the full width in the side of this level, at a point 60 fathoms west of shaft, is set to six men, at 120s. per fathom. The stripping of the lode to the full width at a point 40 fathoms west of shaft, is set to six men, at 120s. per fathom. The stripping of the lode to the full width at a point 40 fathoms west of shaft, is set to eight men, at 100s, per fathom. When we have completed the opening of this serion of ground to the full width we shall give its value per fathom. The stope which will be designated the 16 fm. level stope, in back of the 5, west of shaft, is set to eight men, at 100s, per fathom. The stripping of the lode to the full width at a point 24 fms. cast of shaft, in the side of the same level, is set to eight men, at 100s, per fathom. The stripping of the lode to the full with the shall give its value per fathom. The stope which will be designated the 16 fm. level stope, in back of the 15, west o

on the average 15 ft. wide, and are worth for lead ore 10% per cubic fathom.—Surface: The machinery is all in good working order. We are suffering very much for want of sufficient water to dress. It is very difficult to manage with a small stream of water when we have about 5000 tons of stuff to pass through the floors every four weeks to get our sample out of, but I hope that we may soon havesufficient water to open the springs. Our four-weekly saletakes place to-morrow upon the usual quantities, 450 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende.—WM. WILLIAMS.

THE THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY.

In answer to a request made to them by an influential body of shareholders, the directors of the Tharsis Company have issued the following return showing the progress of business for the first six months of 1874, as compared with the corresponding period 1873:—

MINES.			
	1874.		1873.
Pyrites extractedTons	262,387	********	160,541
,, shipped	150,731		110.589
" delivered to consumers	115,031		92,643
Precipitate shipped	2,011	********	2,311
Refined copper produced	3.744	*********	3,534
delivered to buvers	4,233	*******	4,105
Iron ore produced		********	
" delivered to consumers		*******	55,613
Burnt ore received from alkali works	72,319		57,130
,, treated	67,890		56,321
in stock, June 30	20,303		23,028
Tith references to those floures it man be	: A m.	- A !	4

with references to these figures, it may be interesting to compare the Chairman's statement at the meeting on April 23:—
"Whilst these figures are in your minds, I will allude to our sales for 1874. They consist of 230,000 tons of pyrites at the same price for sulplur as last year, 92,000 tons of purple ore, at rather over last year's prices; but we have still a good deal of this latter to sell, as we expect our output to reach 140,000 tons, and for the balance we may be obliged to accept lower prices. Our production of copper we estimate at 8000 tons. The average of our sales for the first three months has been about 44. less than our average of last year, but our reduced costs of production should be a set-off to this fall in price."

The company have thus delivered, in the six months of 1874, 115,000 tons pyrites of the 250,000 for which they had orders when the Chairman spoke, 67,000 tons of purple, the ore of 92,000, and 4000 of the 8000 tons copper calculated for the year.

FOREIGN MINES.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL (Gold).—Telegram, dated Mel-purne, July 25:—"Month ending July 15—Yield per ton 3 dwts. 11 grs.; im-roving this week."

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL (Gold),—Telegram, dated Melbourne, July 25.—"Month ending July 16-yield per ton 3 dwts. 11 grs.; improving this week."

RICHMOND.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Newada:—"Hall, London—Terrible disaster; third part of Eureka destroyed by a flood; Richmond works uninjured; furnaces running.—Propert."

"Hall, London—Week's run \$82,000. Cut rich ore in bottom level; also disconfiguration of the control of the con

ROSSA GRANDE.—Extract from letter dated June 22: The lode ROSSA GRANDE.—EXTRACT from letter dated June 22: The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 38 east is continuing of fair size, and occasionally producing rich stones of mineral, but its average yield is low. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 18 west varies in size from 1 to 7 ft. wide, of average quality. Reing without sufficient funds to pay the employees, I have discharged all that could be dispensed with, and in consequence the force remaining is not sufficient to man all the Bahu stopes. We are, however, working all the stamps that we have water to run—Bahu, by 1 Albert, 6; and Alexandria, 6; the latter on the third formation, as our miners are very few, and the mineral from this lode is easily quarried.

the third formation, as our miners are very few, and the mineral from this lode is easily quarried.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—Lewis Chalmers, July 6: The stope from the 100 is turning out some good ore. I want men to attack the lode in other places, push ahead, and sink. With four more men to sink to the 200, four more to make the connection with the winze and ore deposit there, I think I could keep the mill running. Some very rich ore came to mill last week. The quicksilver is detained in Carson, the excessive floods having rendered the bridga at Markleeville impasable for wheels. The sawyers have commenced work. The upper tunnel was driven 3 ft. by a man and boy, and the lode is looking better again. The Accacia was driven 7 ft. by two men. The rock here is getting softer. RICA GOLD WASHING.—June 18: We cleaned up here on the 15th instant, after a run of 127 days, during which time we have had water for washing 300 hours, or nearly 26 days of 12 hours per day, with a head of 100 inches of water. The result of the run, which I have delivered to Mr. Welton, was 51½ c.s. retorted gold. This in melting will be reduced to 47 or 48 c.s. pure gold. I send you the water list as used during the entire run, in order that you may see the manner in which we are working at present, and also the absolute necessity of the season is coming in we shall not be able to do much washing for some time again. The banks in the mine are now about 100 feet high, with a face in width of about 200 feet, and a depth into the hill of about the same.

MALPASO GOLD WASHING.—C. R. Clarke, June 17: When we cleaned up last month we repaired our sluice from one end to the other, added 40 ft. to lower end and 50 ft. to upper end; also moved the machine 80 ft. ahead;

MALPASO GOLD WASHING.—C. R. Clarke, June 17: When we cleaned up last month we repaired our sluice from one end to the other, added 40 ft. to lower end and 50 ft. to upper end; also moved the machine 80 ft. ahead; during the time we had several feast days. We started the machine on May 25, and have been running day and night all the time since, with fair head of water, except four days in this month we lost in repairing ditch. On the night of the 4th inst. we had the heaviest rainstorm that I have experienced in this country; it broke over the ditch in several places. The gravel ahead is increasing, and looks well, but we are now troubled with the streak of ezement, which comes down in pieces of from 1 to 10 tons in weight, and has to be broken up by hand. This is only a temporary work, as I am sure we shall pass through the cement before reaching the high banks. We have still about 100 ft. of waste to pass through, and we shall then have an entire face of new dirt. The hard ground below con-

about the same, and is rising rapidly. Our sluice-cut is about 20 ft. deep, it should strike the bed rock again, as I anticipate, I think we are as deep still ever pay to work. Our cut makes a fine outlet, and with a good rig and of water will produce fine results. We moved the machine 120 ft. ahead

as it will ever pay to work. Our cut makes a fine outlet, and with a good rig and plenty of water will produce fine results. We moved the machine 120 ft. ahead yest-rday.

MALABAR GOLD WASHING.—June 18: By referring to the minutes, a copy of which we now forward, the board will obtain full information as to our progress in opening the mine since the waier became available for that purpose.—Mine: From the very full details previously sent, and the map forwarded by last mail, it will be evident to the board that our starting operations must be almost entirely limited to opening a communication from the monitor to the head of sluice—a distance of over 500 ft. This cut, which is termed a "ground sluice," is nearly all through unproductive ground as yet, and, therefore, dead work. By and-bye our sluice (as indicated ton sections) will be carried up on its present grade through the opening now making. The stratum of pipeclay which forms the more superficial portion of this cut has, fortunately for us, run into sandy strata in depth, with some indications of gravel, which increase as we advance towards the north, so that in the very short time we have had the water on to help us in opening free days' half-work) we have been enabled to effect a vast deal towards running off the immense masses of unproductive ground which at present cut us off in some degree from communication with our sluice. The latter, is, as before noted, over 500 ft. from the monitors, and 123 ft. below their level.—Productive Work: Very little pay gravel has been run during these ten days' washing. Near monitor No. 1 we are evidently on the edge of the channel, or gravel deposit, and though for the present the banks available are low we shall very soon get into higher ground in this direction. A reference to the minutes will show the board that in the work of opening we have to labour under great disadvantages, and the amount of whatcan be called pay ground run through our short sluice may be put down, at the very boutide, at 10,000 cubic yards. T

water has been now running every day in the ditch without giving the slightest trouble.

Additional Sluice: In order to work for the future without interruption and loss of gold this addition became a matter of very great importance, so much so that we have resolved to suspend washing untill we get in the 225 ft. of sluice at the lower end of the string. This addition is of the greatest urgency for the following reasons: -480 ft of sluice four present length) is entirely inadequate to the seal of our works, and the mass of stuff running through has not really time to deposit as large a proportion of its gold as it ought to. This was anticipated from the beginning, and we now have proof that such is really the case, from the fact that we find amalgamated gold in the ravine below the dump. The prelongation of our sluice will also be of great advantage to us in another way, as it will carry the immense body of tailings we run beyond a flat part of the ravine, which now shows a tendency to fill when we run heavy stuff. This is the only part of our outlet which has caused us some anxiety, but below the turn alluded to (see sketch last mail) there is ample grade to run off the heaviest kind of tailings in any quantity—Cut for the Foregoing Sluice: This work is proceeding actively, all our hands being put upon it, but as the bend is full of very large granite boulders considerable work and blasting will be required before we can lay the sluice. The carpenters' work is all ready.—Cut to Turn Andamios Quebrada: On referring to sketch eath Mr. Pechey, it will be observed that any extension of our sluice from the four will have to be placed for a considerable distance in the bed or channel of the Quebrada. In order to avoid the danger from floods in this position we have to make a short cut through the east bend of the Quebrada, and turn the stream in this direction. This cut has been of casy execution, and is now finished, with the exception of putting in a small dam.—Undercurrents: One of these will be put in before we

ravine. This work will be gradually accomplished in course of time, and without interrupting our productive work. Every mine in California with a good outlet is only too glad to avail of these means of increasing at no working cost the amount of their returns.

General Remarks: It was only our desire not to disappoint the board which induced us to make a trial of our machinery and the mine on May 9. It was patent to us from the first start that nothing like a steady run or even serious work could be effected until the mine had been opened so us to allow us to avail of our great advantages. In a new mine like Malabar, fully productive work can only be attained by a gradual process of opening—fortunately for us the process will here be a short one, and in a great measure productive also as the first small experiment has proved. Bince turning the water on the mine we have only used one monitor for 10 days (doing about half duty). Nearly all our washing power was employed in running off sand and pipe chy, and opening through unproductive ground, frequently suspending operations in order to allow the enormons mass of stuff from ground shide to run out of the ravine. The effective work of No. 1 monitor cannot be estimated at the utmost more than five days, or (say) 50 hours. No. 2 monitor did not work at all, as there is no grade open yet to it. We only used on an average 1000 in. of water. The result of the experimental clean up, therefore, very satisfactory, as we are now convinced that we can, when open, do six or eight times the work in the same time, and save as much larger proportion of gold in the navine. Our clean up for this brief period was as nearly as possible 25 czs. melted gold, and we should undoubtedly have had one fifth more if we had more sluice, and our ground sluice was down to grade. The board must not consider this as any run at all, it would be a great injustice to the property to do so. Our work in Malabar, as so often observed, will becontinuous and quite independent of all outside influences

the upper workings the yield of ore has increased a intens we have opened new workings. In one of these the ley was lower, and for a couple of days the assays averaged 5½ marks, with about 50 gerting an average ley of a little more than six marks.

NORTH AMERICA (Gold).—Mr. Morgan, July 4, writes: The work of cleaning 350 ft. of the tailings ravine was finished on the 1st instant; the gold obtained therefrom weighed in the bar 355-35 cas, estimated value \$7400. The whole cost of getting this will not exceed \$500. It is disappointing that no more of the tailings ground could be cleaned this season; it is certain there would have been obtained as much as \$20,000, and possibly \$50,000. The character of the gold washed from tailings was much better than I expected to see, very many following the properties of the country of

large quantities of ore in depth. The level in south-east end of open-cast is still producing good ore for dressing, but is not quite so good as it has been. I have no doubt as we drive a little further east it will again improve. We are now taking out the carbonate at the west end of open-cast for July delivery. No further

lange to notice.

EUREKA BULLION,—Following are the shipments of bullion made
y the different companies for the month of June:—Richmond, 1,000 000 lbs.;
ureka Consolidated, 879,420 lbs.; Ruby Consolidated, 533,527 lbs.; Hoosec,
30,707 lbs. A total amount of 2,793,744 lbs. shipped, besides which there are nearly
10,000 lbs. produced not yet delivered.—Mining and Scientific Press (San Francisco).

A vein of extraordinary richness was struck a few days ago in the mines of the English company in Holcomb Valley.—Mining Gazette (Salt Lake City), July 11.

KILLAN AND THREE CROSS COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
Offices, 25, Bucklersbury, London.
FOR SALE, -95 SHARES, £5 each, £4 paid, at £3 10s. net per share.
Address, "F. G. F.," Handsworth, Birmingham.

THE CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of THREE SHILLINGS and NINE
PENCE PER SHARE has THIS DAY been DECLARED, free of lncome tax,
on the 45 shares of this company, for the quarter ending 30th June last, being at
the rate of FIFTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable on and after the 15th
August next.

August next.
The Transfer-books will be closed from 10th August to 17th August inclusive.
By Order, W. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY
Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Mine, near
Minsterley, Salop, on TUESDAY, the 11th of August proximo, at Twelve noon
processely.

orecisely.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be losed from 4th August to the 12th August, both inclusive.

J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager.

8, Austinfriars, London, 24th July, 1874.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

ICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following are cles for sale:

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.

OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER-IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE WHEAL MARY TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Issue of 1000 unallotted shares of £5 each.

Each share of £5 fully paid is issued at £2; and payable 20s. on application, 20s. on allotment, and the remaining 20s. three months after allotment. DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS.

Sir GEORGE INNES, Bart., Richmond, Surrey.
JOHN BALL, Esq., F.R.S., Southwell Gardens, South Kensington.
WILLIAM FORSYTH GRANT, Esq., 94, Piccadilly.
WALTER MOORE MILLER. Esq., Gower-street, London.
THOMAS ADDLESHAW MUNDY, Esq., 38, Bishopsgate-street.
HUNTER STEPHENSON, Esq., Newman's-court. Cornhill.
BANKERS-The CITY AND COUNTY BANK, Abcharch-lane, London.
SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. Austell, Cornwall.

AUDITOR-CHARLES BOWAN, Esq., Public Accountant. SECRETARY-W. R. PRICE, Esq.

10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

Wheal Mary Tin Mine is situate in the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, and is of great extent, being about one mile north and south and east and west. There are five known and well defined lodes in the mine, all containing rich work for tin, and at present there are many thousands of tons of tinstuff broken and ready for the

stamps.

The produce of these lodes is richer than almost any other mine in Cornwall, for whereas tin stones producing only 4 to 6 lbs. of tin to the ton are considered profitable for working, those in Wheal Mary average over 40 lbs. to the ton, by which it will be seen large profits can be made. One lode produces as much as 112 lbs. to the ton. Professor White, who broke samples promiscuously, made the following analysis:—

Laboratory and Assay Office, 25, Finsbury-place, E.C., Sept. 1, 1873.

Laboratory and Assay Office, 25, Finsbury-place, E.C., Sept
CERTIFICATE OF ASSAYS OF THREE SAMPLES ON TIN ORE.

No. 1.—Marked "Wheal Mary":—

Market Tin, one specimen

Ditto second

No. 2.—Marked "Wheal Mary":—

Metallic Tin, one specimen.

Ditto second

No. 3.—Marked "St. Dennis Consols ":—

Metallic tin, one specimen

Ditto second

No. 3.—Marked "St. Dennis Consols ":—

Ditto second

Ditto second

Ditto second

Ditto second 71.0 54.5

which is now found necessary to render marketation the immense deposits of tinsteff.

Already a dividend has been paid, and it is estimated after the erection of further machinery profits of from 30 to 40 per cent. may be obtained.

The mine has been inspected by the leading mine surveyors in the district (whose reports can be seen at the office of the company), all of whom hold a high opinion as to the value of the property, and whose opinions have been fully borne out by actual results.

The directors, taking into consideration the vast resources of the mine, the compartively inexpensive cost of working, and the unward tendency of the time.

actual results.

The directors, taking into consideration the vast resources of the mine, the comparitively incerpensive cost of working, and the upward tendency of the tin market, they invite subscriptions, fully believing in the prolitable result of the undertaking.

The directors would draw attention to the contraction of the contr

ing.

rectors would draw attention to the shares being issued at a discount
of the property has never been questioned, and has been thoroughly The value of the property has never been questioned, and has been thoroughly proved; but they have taken into consideration the recent depressed state of the mining market (now gradually improving), and have resolved to give the public the benefit of the proposed low price.

The thistone in the mine is considered practically inexhaustible.

Applications for shares must be made on the accompanying form, and foe ither to the offices of the company or the City and County Bank, accoming a deposit of 20s. per share.

The shares will be allotted strictly in the order of application, and the

with a deposit of 20s, per share.

The shares will be allotted strictly in the order of application, and the list will be closed in a few days.

Prospectuses containing extracts of and full reports may be obtained at the offices of the company or of the bankers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Wheal Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid the sum of £ being a deposit of 20s. per share, on shares of £5 each, issued at £3 each in the above company, I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which you may allot me, and to pay the balance of 2l. per share in terms of the prospectus, and I hereby authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Christian and surrounds if full

Christian and surname in full RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the applicant.)
Wheal Mary Tin Mining Company (Limited).

R. PERCYROBE FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE. ROBERTS.

THE IRON AND COAL KINGS OF THE NORTH

III,-MR. HUGH TAYLOR.

Like most of the industrial magnates of the North, Mr. HughTaylor has been the architect of his own fortune. No one has one Taylor has been the architect of his own fortune. No one has occupied a more honourable position in connection with the coal trade of the North during the last half century, and no one is at the present time more generally respected and loved. Born at Newburn, a small village on the north side of the Tyne, about seven miles distant from Newcastle, Mr. Taylor was the son of a farmer, who also acted as agent to the Duke of Northumberland. In his young days the coal trade of the North was comparatively in its infancy, and the profits realised in mining speculations were scarcely a tithe of what they have since become. But little remunerative as colliery operations were, they were better than the profits of agriculture pure and simple, and young Hugh preferred to associate himself with colliery work rather than settle down to the occupation followed by his father. He received his early training at Walbottle Colliery, a place of almost historic fame. It is believed that the Romans, in constructing their famous wall, were accustomed to ge coal here, and the wall itself passes through the property attached to the colliery. It is known that coal has been worked at Walbottle for upwards of 300 years at least. Very few qualities of coal arquoted higher even now on the London Coal Exchange. Walbottle is bounded on the south by the River Tyne, closely adjoins the Stella Colliery, and is on the borders of Northumberland. These are five different seams of coal, the thickest being only 3ft. It big, but the only seams now worked are the Main coal, or Five-fer seam, reached at a depth of 93 fms., and the Splint and Brockwell seam, reached at a depth of 104 fms. The colliery has, of come changed its aspect very materially since it was made the medium of conveying to young Hugh Taylor his earliest acquaintance win mining engineering, but no one was more responsible for the improvements made in its general management than he. After having engineer and viewer, and acquitted himself in such a satisfactor cupied a more honourable position in connection with the coal trade employed at other collieries throughout Northumberland as a mining engineer and viewer, and acquitted himself in such a satisfactor manner at each that he attracted the notice of the Duke of North umberland, and was made chief engineer of the Percys. In the capacity he was engaged for a number of years, until he was engaged by his nephew, Mr. T. Taylor, who also received the appoint ment inherited from his uncle of commissioner to the Duke's extend

It is related that when Mr. H. Taylor had the management of the ducal estates his Grace followed a different and better plan his what had been adopted by his predecessors. The Duke had the chief commissioners for his land, in addition to an engineer for his chief commissioners for his land, in addition to an engineer for his collieries; and under the three land stewards, or commissioner, there was a number of bailiffs—men who had a limited amount authority over a limited number of farms. With a view of compensating these bailiffs for their fidelity to the Duke's interests by had each a cheap farm in addition to a small salary. The preset duke, however, introduced a complete revolution in the forms mode of management. The number of bailiffs was considerably educed, they were allowed better remuneration, and one commission was appointed over the whole of the estates, with absolute and univided authority. The gentleman on whom this onerous appointent was conferred was Mr. Hugh Taylor, and under his directing the enormous estates of his Grace increased very largely in value. From time to time Mr. Taylor availed himself of opportunities presenting themselves for the acquisition of coal royalties, untillar is now one of the largest mineral owners in the North of England. He is one of the chief owners of the Ryhope Colliery, one of the largest collieries in the world, and the most extensive in the North England, with, perhaps, the single exception of Cambois, in North-

largest collieries in the world, and the most extensive in the Northal England, with, perhaps, the single exception of Cambois, in Northumberland. The colliery has three shafts, two downcast and ampeast, for the purposes of ventilation. There are two drawing or wining pits, one 15½ ft. diameter, and the other 18 ft. in diameter. To colliery is worked by the pillar and stall system. The depth of the pit to the Hutton seam is 217 fms. The colliery was stated 1856, and in three years was sunk to a depth of 255 fms., at an estimated cost of over 100,000l. The present output of the Rybig colliery is about 3000 tons per day, and about 1000 men and by are employed. The colliery has three winding engines, of 200-bare power each, and cylinders 60½ in. diameter, the length of the stoke being 7 ft. Each engine is supplied with four boilers, 40 ft. longly 7 ft. diameter, worked at a pressure of 12 lbs. to the square information of the stoke of the stok 28 ft. in length, and having a screening surface of 6 ft. In the septit the slides are 25 lbs. per foot, giving a total weight of ional brick brattice of 2000 tons. The ropes are 340 fms. in length at two turns are taken off to alter the lift every two months. In workings at Ryhope Colliery have been carried for a consideral distance under the sea, and the colliery is ranked amongst the deept in the North. With reference to the latter fact, it is interest to observe that below the first 60 ft. the temperature increased for every 43½ ft., and at a depth of 60 ft. the mean temperature with the commanding, as it does, a splendid port of ships within easy access, with almost unlimited facilities for development in addition to his connection with the Ryhope Colliery, Mi

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in England, commanding, as it does, a splendid port of suppure within easy access, with almost unlimited facilities for developme In addition to his connection with the Ryhope Colliery, Minalso in the county of Durham. The Haswell and Holywell Collierd also in the county of Durham. The Haswell and Holywell Collierd is the county of Durham. The Haswell colliery enjoys distinction of having the largest underground workings of spin liery now in operation. From the bottom of the shaft it traves in one direction a distance of close on four miles. Some viteresting particulars as to the temperatures, &c., of Haswell liery were furnished by Mr. J. J. Atkinson, Government Inspired to the Commission appointed in 1869 to deal with the problem of the Commission appointed in 1869 to deal with the problem in the return half way between the last working place and the cast shaft was 71°, the height of the top of the shaft above has level being 420 ft., and the distance travelled by the air in the up to the point of observation being 6920 yards. Although siderably older than Ryhope, the Haswell Colliery is still with great energy, and ranks as one of the most importantial with great energy, and ranks as one of the most importantial county of Durham. The surface machinery is exceptionally and powerful, and the utmost care is taken to provide the most with an adequate circulation of air.

It is almost needless to inform the readers of the Mining Jaw that Mr. Hugh Taylor enjoys, and has long held, the reputable being one of the most trustworthy and experienced authorities.

England on all matters pertaining to the science of coal matter back as May 15, 1829, he gave evidence before a communication of the science of coal matter back as May 15, 1829, he gave evidence before a communication of the science of the scienc of the House of Lords on the state of the coal trade. He then the following interesting estimate of the consumption of of Great Britain :-

say, one-fifth...

14,587,00 Consumed in Great Britain... Exported to Ireland, say

Mr. Taylor has lived to see wonderful revolutions in all our ing industries, but especially in the trade with which he high more particularly connected, since he furnished this estimate their lordships. At that time the question of our coal recommendations are subject of comparatively little concern, and it was not transfer to the concern. Total tons, exclusive of foreign exportation.

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many years afterwards that the subject of these remarks earned for himself no small distinction as a statistician, on account of his calculations relative to the duration of our coal fields. His first estimate of the resources of our northern coal field dates back so far as 129, when he adopted 1727 years as the period of its duration. This estimate has been since frequently adopted by subsequent writers on the subject, but it was, of course, based on the annual consumption of coal at the time it was made, and the quantity of coal then extracted from our northern field did not exceed 3,500,000 tons. Since then, however, Mr. Taylor has advanced other calculawriters of the stojac at the time it was made, and the quantity of consumption of coal at the time it was made, and the quantity of coal then extracted from our northern field did not exceed 3,500,000 tons. Since then, however, Mr. Taylor has advanced other calculations on the subject, which having regard to the rapidly increasing ratio of consumption have necessarily placed the duration of our coal supplies at a more limited period. But even Mr. Taylor's first calculation was very much nearer the mark than those advanced by his predecessors. In 1792 Dr. M'Nab named 375 years as the period of the exhaustion of the coal supplies of Northumberland and Durham. In 1801 Mr. Bailey predicted that 200 years would see the exhaustion of the fuel supply of these counties; and in 1830 Dr. Backland and Prof. Thomson drew down on themselves no small ridicule by fixing the duration of our northern coal fields—the one at 400 years, and the other at 1000 years, making a difference of 600 years between the two. Mr. II. Taylor has estimated the coal acreage of the Durham and Northumberland coal field at 535,680 acres, while Mr. R. C. Taylor has placed it at 499,200 acres, and Mr. T. Y. Hall at 471,680 acres. It is, however, sufficient proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Taylor's calculations and opinions are held, that none are more frequently or more respectfully quoted in the Transactions of the North of England Mining and Mechanical Engineers, a body of gentlemen who must necessarily be more familiar with the subject than any others, and in the deliberations of which Mr. Taylor took a leading part for many years.

Many offices have been held by Mr. Taylor in connection with the coal trade of the northern counties, but none have reflected upon their holder more honour, or enabled him to exhibit greater usefulness, than his presidency of the Durham and Northumberland Coal Trade, when the two counties had a united association. He succeeded the late Mr. William Brandling in this important capacity, and he discharged his dut

Trade, when the two counties had a united association. He succeeded the late Mr. William Brandling in this important capacity, and he discharged his duties with so much judgment, tact, and ability that he was entertained at a public dinner in the assembly rooms, Newcastle, in October, 1850, as a recognition of his valuable series as Chairman oi the Coal Trade Association. Mr. Bell, the then member for South Northumberland, spoke of Mr. Taylor in a manner that showed clearly the exceptional regard in which he was held by his fellow-coalowners. "No man," said Mr. Bell, "was more thoroughly conversant with the coal trade in all its bearings. No man could have attended more conscientiously the meetings of the trade, entered into explanations with more ability, or shown more readiness in answering the most difficult and complicated questions. There was a modest demeanour about him which could not fail to attach everyone—there was that open ingenuousness of manner about him which must win the confidence of every man. So long as honour, integrity, and honesty were held in estimation, so long so honour, integrity, and honesty were held in estimation, so long so honour, integrity, and honesty were held in estimation, as long would the name of Hugh Taylor be entitled to respect."

Mr. Taylor is a keen politician, and although he has never himself satin Parliament he has always been eager to help forward the liberal cause. His broad, generous, liberal sympathies have been exhibited on many notable occasions, but on none more conspicuously than when he sent to Mr. Thos. Burt, now M.P. for Morpeth, a cheque for a considerable sum towards the expenses of his candidature, and a hearty expression of kindly sympathy in his position of a working man candidate for parliamentary honours. In short, it may be said that wherever the liberal flag is unfurled in the North the name of Mr. Hugh Taylor is regarded and relied upon as a tower of strength.

bill by his follow-concounters. As much a start and the street and the carbon into experimental content of the total carbon into experimental policy of showing against. There was a model of demander about his width children and the carbon into the content of th

his opinion upon it. The company, he added, had now only 6s, at their bankers, and there was an action pending between the defendants Hartmont and Heyneman. Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, the late Controller of the Navy, said he observed that his name appeared upon the prospectus as chairman of the company. Mr. Linklater first spoke to him in April, 1872, about joining the company provisionally as chairman and director, and gave him a very flourishing account of its prospects. He did not show him the prospectus at that time. Witness did not make any enquiries as to the statements in the prospectus before its publication, as no opportunities were afforded him of doing so. He never made any request to Prof. Clayton to join the board. The prospectus was issued without his knowledge and consent, and without being first submitted to him and his brother directors, as he considered it ought to have been. He had no experience in mines before. He did not consider himself responsible for any statement in the prospectus, as he had never had an opportunity of debating it with his brother directors. On May 10, 1872, he wrote to Mr. Hartmont as follows:—"The difficulty which I felt and expressed on Wednesday and yesterday in filling the post of chairman of the Ruby Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) has again recurred still more forcibly to my mind to-day. I cannot from the explanations I have received satisfy myself that I am able to direct the affairs of the company. I regret exceedingly that I had no opportunity of making such very necessary enquiries before the publication of your prospectus, which as you are aware, took me completely by surprise. I, therefore, think it better to give you notice that unless you fill up the post I so unexpectedly found myself advertised in, of chairman and director, I shall think it right to oppose any allotment of the shares, and require the money to be returned to the depositors. "He resigned the chairman's on the sum stated in the prospectus, which he was undersome the prospec

THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY-LIBEL ON THE CHAIRMAN.

and for either reasons. Mr. Harmard was clotted in place of one of them. Mr. Nept open on the active of Mr. Bompay, one of theselicities to the company. The transfer for the active of the six I kake the presented of the six I kake the six I k

TASMANIAN COAL.—Advices from Tasmania announce that Capt. Audley Coote and Mr. Grant have been inspecting, on behalf of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway, several coal deposits near that line The deposits are said to be of vast extent, and of excellent quality

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—5. Toy, July 29: The No. 2 adit, driving east, is producing stones of lead. The No. 4 stope over this level is worth 15t. per cubic fathom for lead. In the east part of the set we are still sinking costean pits on the back of the quart lode, and occasionally breaking good stones of lead from it.

ALVIGGAN (Tip).—R. Hancock, July 10: I find here an engine-shaft sunk 11 fins, below the surface, cross cut driven, and lode cut into. The lode is varying in size from 9 to 14 it. in width, and producing rich work for tin, worth ½ cwt. of tin to the ton of stuff, and imbedded in a productive channel of ground for mineral, and easy for working. I would recommend an eigine shaft to be sunk further south and east with all possible speed to the depth of 40 or 50 fins, below surface, and a 36-inch cylinder engine to be fixed on the said shaft to pump the water and drain the mine throughout. The same engine will be qualified to drive a sufficient number of stamps-heads to make large returns when the lode is fairly developed. It appears in this there are four or five parallel lodes running through the sett, and all of these producing tin on the backs. Looking at the number of lodes running through this sett, independent of this rich lode, which is already developed to the 11 fm. level, it can be but said it is a valuable property to all appearance, and I should recommend you to push on these crections with all possible speed before winter sets in, while the work can be done to much greater advantage.

— J. Tonkin, July 14: The engine shaft has been sunk about 11 fms. from surface, and the cross-cut extended south from said shaft about 9 fms., in which two lodes are intersected. No. 1, a peach lode, is about 3 ft, wide, yielding good stamping work for tin—a very kindly lode. No. 2, Kirkman's lode, which is about 11 fms. from surface, and the cross-cut extended south from said shaft about 9 fms., in which two lodes are intersected. No. 1, a peach lode, is about 3 ft, wide, yielding good stamping wor

In midway west, is improved in size and value, being at present 4 ft. wide, worth rully 30. per fathom. All other points of operation look much the same as reported last week.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, July 28: Setting Report: The 175 fm. level has been driven west towards the junction, or No. 2 winze, 14 fms., and there is about 3 fms. more to drive to get up to it, which we expect will be done by the end of next week, when we shall commence to rise towards said winze, and expect to get it holed in a fortnight; thus we shall open up fresh ground for stopes, and we retain the unit of the lode, in which we find good Imms of lead and blende, but not regular; the lode in the end is worth 15%, per fathom are engaged in driving the end, at 4%, per fathom, and the remainder are stripping down the sides of the level to the full width of the lode, in which we find good Imms of lead and blende, but not regular; the lode in the end is worth 15%, per fathom, but the lode in No. 3 winge, which is 15 fms. ahead of it, is worth 15%, per fathom, therefore we expect an improvement as wo advance. The 163 fm. level has been driven west on the Whitestone lode 2 fms., and re set to drive by four men, at 5%, per fathom; the lode in the end is worth 20%, per fathom. The west end, on the main lode, is worth 1 ton lead and 2 tons blende per fathom, but for want of ventilation we are obliged to suspend driving for the present. This same level has been driven east 2 fathoms 4 feet, and re-set to drive at 2%, 15s. per fathom; the lode is producing a little lead, and illooking very likely to improve. The ground in the 130 cross-cut, driving morth, is very hard and slow for progress, and for want of men at surface to take out ground for our new boiler we have taken those men for that purpose. The cross-cut driving south at Buntin's shaft, in the 100 fm. level, has been extended 2 fathoms, and re set to drive by four men, at 12%, per fathom; the lode in the cross-cut driving south; the ground is hard and slow for progress; set to four

tributes varying from \$\(\), to \$\(\), oper ton for blende; and above that level eleven pitches, at tributes varying from \$\(\), to \$\(\), oper ton for lead, and 30s. to \$\(\) so, per ton for blende.

We expect our new boiler to be at Minsterley in a day or two.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Spargo, July 29: There is no material alteration to report in the different points in operation since my last. The pumping-engine is now going at a good speed, and the water forking satisfactorily from the mine. If all continues as at present we shall have the shaft clear of wa're by the end of the present week. Yesterday I got the crank and cog-wheel at the mine, and put the crank in its place, when we commenced hauling at once. If all go s well the cog wheels will be in their places this day, in readiness for working the new jiggers. The machinery throughout is working well.

BURROW AND RUTSON.—J. Christophers, J. Mayne, July 30: The 62, going west, has not improved yet, but we hope it will soon. It carries spots of copper and blende, mixed with quartz. In clearing the 40 cast we find some good stones of lead from the back, and the ground generally is as promising for lead as possible. The stopes west continue about the same as last reported. As instructed, we have taken the pare of men from the 20, going west, and put them on this level cast, as the most profusable work at present. The north lode, going east from the north cross-cut from the main lode, at the 30, has within the last fortingint increased from 1 ft. in width to 2 ft., and is looking well for lead in disintegrated quartz, producing some fine-looking lead, but not to value as yet. The 20, cast of Tonkin's, has a very pretty end; lode fully 3 ft. wide, mixed all through with lead, copper, blende, and genial quartz. We have on hand a large pile of lead work, which we think will turn out several tons of lead, in addition to about 9 tons already in the bin; but we cannot dress it before the new machinery is completed, which we hope will be done without much further de

The dressing, &c., is now being pushed on with the utmost dispatch, in order to ge unother parcel of ore ready for market quickly.

the men return to their pitches at that level, and also to the driving of the 104 cust. The dressing, &c., is now being pushed on with the utmost dispatch, in order to get another parcel of ore ready for market quickly.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, S. Arthur, July 29: Sturt's Engine-Shaft: The men are making good progress in cutting the ground for barrow road preparatory to sinking. In the 223 driving west the lode is 1ft. wide, composed of spar, &c. In the 215 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; this end is nearly under St. George's shaft, and when directly under it we shall begin to rise at once. We are progressing fairly with the straightening of the 203, west of shaft.—St. George's Shaft: In the 203, west of shaft, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; we think that the lode in this end will shortly improva.—Woolf's Shaft: The men are engaged in taking out ground for plat in the bottom of the 208, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In sinking this shaft below the 243 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed mainly of spar and peach. In the 248 driving west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing sood stones of tin, having a kindly appearance. In sinking the wide, composed mainly of spar and peach. In the 248 driving west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing sood stones of tin, having a kindly appearance. In sinking the wide, worth 102 per fathom for the 115 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In the 220 driving west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, having a kindly appearance. In sinking the wide, worth 102 per fathom for tin. In No. 2 rise, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding shaft, in the rise in the back of the 234, against Blewitt's shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding shaft, in the rise in the back of the 234, against Blewitt's shaft, the lo

the lode is showing good ore. Surface work is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and dressing going on regularly.

DEERPARK.—John Goldsworthy, July 29: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit level, the wall which showed itself last week proves to be a wall north of the lode: therefore, the lode has not yet shown itself: this we consider to be favourable, as it shows the lode is going down more perpendicularly. All the machinery is working well.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, July 30: The 112 east maintain its character, and looks well. No other change. We shall sell another parcel of ore this week. Eul report in my next.

DINSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—W. Skewis, W. Richards, July 24: No doub you will be gratified to learn from me that the lode in the deep adit level, driving you will be gratified to learn from me that the lode in the deep and theyel, driving the took of the consequence of the consequence

sinking in the country, by the side of the lode. This week we got timber cut for air launders, and the carpenter is putting all the time he can command to make them. The engine and pitwork are working remarkably well.

DYLIFFE—Edward Evans, Edward Rogers, July 29: Dyliffe Lode: The 45, east of Boundary shaft, is a little improved, the lode being 3 ft. wide, and of a promising appearance. The 15, east of engine-shaft, is also improved. Judging from the present appearance of the lode we believe we are within a few fathoms of the rich ground gone down in the bottom of the level above. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, July 30: The lode in the bottom of the 64 is carrying a good leader of rich lead, and letting out a large quantity of water; it is a time-looking lode. Will send full report next week.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—R. Pryor and Son, E. Adams, July 29: All the tribute pitches and tutwork bargains in this mine continue to look well. Our next sampling of copper ore will greatly exceed the last, and the adventurers have a good property.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 25: There is no change to notice since our setting report.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Rodning, W. Bennetts, July 201, and some in the 150, west of engine-shaft, is 2 it, while, producing axing work for copper and time. In the 150 year to engine-shaft, is 2 it, while, producing axing work for copper and time. In the 150 year to engine-shaft, is 2 it, while, producing axing work for copper and time. In the 150 year to the 150 years to the 150 year to the 150 years to the 150 year

stone is gradually coming down as they drive on. We have compresed and drivery of the 60 tons of ore sold to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., and have 40 bins more ready for delivery.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, July 30: Bailey's Shaft: In the 150 west the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, and yielding small quantities of tin and copper ores. In the 140 no alteration has taken place. The stopes continue worth 30/, 25/, and 20/, per fathom. Cockin/s's winze is in good course of sinking below the 140 west, by the side of lode, with good speed. In the 120, the lode is 5 ft. wide, still promising, and within the last few days water has been flowing from the end, and is draining the 110 above, which at all times is considered a favourable indication. In Fitze's winze sinking below the 120 west the lode is worth 20/, per fathom. In the 110 west the lode has opened out, and is now from 7 to 8 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and saving work of copper ores; the indications altogether being most promising for a course of ore ahead. In the stope in back of the 110 the lode is worth 15/, per fathom.

ILLOGAN.—R. Pryor and Son, July 23: No change has taken place in this mine worthy of notice since our last week's report.

KINGSTON VALLEY.—George F. Richards, July 30: The drivage west of the main cross-cut, on the north part of the main lode, is extended over 2 fms., and I am much pleased to inform you that the lode is again improving in value, and will yield from 1 to 1½ ton of silver-lead per fathom, besides a good quantity of rich blende ores.

LADY CONSTANCE.—W. Wasley, July 30: I am glad to say that we have had

blende ores. 1-25 cm of sinter-lean per latholin, desides a good quantity of right blende ores. LADY CONSTANCE.—W. Wasley, July 30: I am glad to say that we have had an improvement in the cross-cut at Katie's shaft this week, and have got several lumps of ore, one weighing over 1 cwt., which I think proves that we are close to the lode; we are progressing well with the driving. I have put four men in the cross-cut in the old shaft to push on the drivinge as before.

LADYWELL—A. Waters, July 30: The engine-shaft on the caunter is being sunk below the 16 with fair speed. The 16 north, on the said lode, is opening orey ground, and looking very promising. The rise in the 16 south, on the said lode, is opening good stopes. The 33, north and south of the flat-rod shaft, is in a strong, kindly lode. The 69, north of the shaft, is going forward in a very nice-looking soft orey lode.

indly lode. The be, hard to the control of the cont LINLEY CONSOLS.—Edward Wardman, July 29: We have, owing to the prospects in the shallow adit level, at once commenced a deep one—this will gain backs under the ore seen in the shallow adit of 40 fathoms, and as there is an almost certainty of good ore at this point if not before, you will, I trust, conclude with me, that we have done quite right. The new adit, where it will intersect the lode, will have backs of 10 fathoms or near, and I cannot say but that there may be ore at this point. The water breaks out on this lode all up the side of the great Linley Consols mountain, and I consider this marks indications of lead ore in large quantities. The facilities for working this mine are such that are not found everywhere; there will be no need of steam machinery, as there is water sufficient

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 30: The lode in the 150, west of engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 64. per fathom. The ground in the 120 cross cut north is more favourable for driving. The lode in the 110, west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper and tin, and looks kindly to improve. The lode in the 110, rast of engine-shaft, is 18 in. The lode in the 110, rast of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 54. per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of cross course, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 54. per fathom. The lode in the 95 cast is worth 104. per fathom. The stope above the 95 cast is worth 104. per fathom. The stope below the 85 cast is worth 64. per fathom.

FLORENCE CONSOLS.—P. Skewis, July 29: In the 20 end driving west, on the Georgia lode, the lode is larger than when last reported on, and contains more tin. Walter's shaft is sunk 3 fms. since our last setting, and we have good easy ground; this we shall continue on with all speed, as we expect after a few months to meet with Fisher's lode in the shaft, according to its underlie.—Eliza's; In the 56 driving west, on the Milipool standard lode, the lode is 24 ft. wide, not very productive. At this point we daily expect to meet with the Wellington copper lode, which is said to be a very productive one wherever it has been laid open. The 65, one the Milipool standard lode, we again intend to make an attempt to sink a winze.

sold well, and realised near the best market price. The mine throughout is improving, and the machinery is in good working order. No. 1 stope still hold good. No. 2 has good branches of tin. The new stope is suspended, until we get an increase of water.

NEW HENDRA.—Wm. Rowe, July 25: Pay and Setting Report for to-day: The deep adit set to drive by six men, for the month, at 8t. per fathom. Ye change to report since the meeting.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, July 25: There is no change in the 104, east and west of Bickford's shalt, the men having been employed cleaning and securing the levels, and they do not feel disposed to work to bottom until the water is over the dams. The lode in the 58, west of Pool's shaft, is worth expert fathom for tin, and producing some good copper ore; we are not yet through the lode. The lode in the 46 fm. level, west of Pool's shaft, is worth 7t. per fathoms we have put the men to drive to intersect the north part, which we think in 2 fathoms off.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, July 30: In the north level the 1st dications are decidedly encouraging. We are pushing on.

NEW WEST ROSEWARNE.—John Curtis, July 24: In the 24 east the lode is 4ft. wide, vielding mundic, blende, and a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 10 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 7t. per fathom for tin. No change to report in any other part of the mine.

NORTH POOL.—W. C. Vivian, F. Clymo, July 30: We have pleasure in reporting that since we have eeased opening on the branch intersected and havers sumed the driving south of same on the cross course towards the main loid, appearances have greatly improved. We find the country more saturated with solution of copper than we have ever before seen it, and we judge from this that the lode, which is only a short distance ahead of us, must be a good one for coper. The map of the old workings would show the line of the old main lode to be shown the decided of the payment of the old wind the lode, and that on the western side of the cross-course we

395 fms. from surface.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor and Son, July 29: The ground in the dog adit cross-cut is become more favourable for driving, and we have set the magain to six men, at 41. los. per fathom. The end is letting out water freely, as near the lode.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—R. Unsworth, July 29: No lode has been taken does this week in the 46, cast of Rowe's shaft. In the winze in the bottom of the 35th lode is full 21 ft. wide, worth full 90, per fathom. In the 15, cast of Fields, the lode is 41th, wide; the lode in this end is much disordered by a small cross-course, producing some black copper ore and all title tin, but not to value, been pitch, in the back of the 12, is much the same as last reported.

OLD TREBURGETI—W. Hanceck, W. T. Bryant, July 29: We have nothing particularly new to inform you of since our report last week, with the exoption of No. 3 winze, sinking under the 60, south of staft, which has improved, at stem-whim on Morelay afternoon last, and we area mished the unit is staged as well as the stage of ores weighed out 17536, 6s. 9d.

PARBOLA—W. P. Tregoning, R. Richards, July 30: On Saturday last we sall 7 tons 19 cwts. 19 lbs. of black tin, for 376/. los. 11d., being four weeks rdine greater quantities of tinstuff; this will interfere with our dressing operation, at the the following greater quantities of tinstuff; this will interfere with our dressing operation, at the theory of the control of the stage of the

shaft, and we consider this level will open points rayouraous to see a proper on lines parallel with productive ground on the old lodes. No other change report at present.

PENNERLEY.—W. T. Harria, J. Delbridge, July 28: Engine-Shaft: Arreparate week, the communication between the 50 and 120 has been completed; lost week, the communication between the 50 and 120 has been completed; or working. We have commenced driving a level at the 100, on the east sellow, which is worth 15t, per fathom for lead. We shall also commence should be as well as the Warm Water lode in the course of a few days, as bottom levels will have our best attention as soon as the footway, &c., is completed to the course of the sellow of

25 east is worth 1½ too lead per fathom. The rise in the back or use 25 east is worth 1½ too lead per fathom. We see no particular change in the stopes, which are ing lead same as for some time past.

PENSTRUTHAL CONSOLS.—W. Teague, July 30: In Highburrow shaft, ing under the 34 fm. level, the lode is worth for tin 30/, per fathom for leads shaft (12 feet). In the 34 fm. level, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for the 25 fm. level, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for the 25 fm. level, driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for the 62. per fathom in the alf in driving west of Highburrow shaft, the lode is worth for the 62. per fathom work for it the new shaft sinking from surface, and about 250 fms. west of Highburrow that the mine is much improved, and the Highburrow lode is operation well that the mine is much improved, and the Highburrow lode is operation well as I could expect. We hope to get the additional 16 heads of is operating in about three weeks from this time. There is nothing worthy of special rise in about three weeks from this time. There is nothing worthy of special rise in about three weeks from this time. There is nothing worthy of special rise in about three weeks from this time. There is nothing worthy of special rise in a possible of the 15 fms. below the 8 fms. below the 8 fms. below the 8 fms. below the 8 fms.

PEREVERANCE.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Hamouy, and dance of munder west has a very promising appearance, and carries abundance of munder stones of copper and tin. The engine-shaft is sunk 10½ fms. below the shall now fix skip-road to the bottom, cut small plat, and resume the saked speedily as possible.

PLYNLIMMON.—J. Garland, July 29: There is no change worthy of sake appearance of the property of the sake appearance of the property of the sake appearance of the sa

PLYNLIMMON.—J. Garland, July 29: There is no change worthy captly of the underground operations since last report. We have an abundant apply of water, and drawing and dressing are being pushed on as fast as possible bottom levels. The machinery is all in good working order. PORT NIGEL.—Joel Manley, July 28: During the last week we have allowen the lode at the 34, east of shaft, the part carried is 4½ ft. within the part of the last week of the part of the last week are allowed by the part of the last week and the last of the last week are allowed by the last week and the last of the last week are allowed by the last week and the last of the last week are allowed by the last week and last of the last week and last of the last of

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ere long. The condencing work for engine has arrives, and we are busily engaged preparing to fix the same; this being fixed and put to work will effect a considerable reduction of fact.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, July 28: In the 65 east we are retting into the lode close to the end, and as far as seen it looks well. In the 7th east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting nout much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting nout much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting nout much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting on the man of open cast is now walled, and an inverted arch put in the bottom; one length of specific progress and letting on the progressing well fix in the 45 the now cleared read is now will in the bottom; one length of 7th of arch is put on, and 5 ft., now cleared read if now walled, and an inverted arch put in the bottom; one length of 7th of arch is put on, and 5 ft., now cleared in it is now? If the work drawn to bank that was wonked in winter. Many of our men are off at getting in their bay, but as soon as they are all to work again Ishall set men to two works or and complete the staff. In Hopkin's level the 12 fms. 4 ft. 9th.

7th of arch is put on, and 5 ft. now cleared read if one weather this mount 2 fms. 5 ft., and it is now? 3 ft. be red in the bottom; one length of 7th of arch is put on, and 5 ft., now cleared read if one weather the put of 1 fms. 5 ft., and it is now? 3 ft. be well as seem onto work or and complete the staff. In Hopkin's level the 12 fms. 4 ft. 9th.

7th of arch is put on, and 5 ft. now cleared read in 6 to put on the look on the sow walled, and an inverted arch put in the bottom; one length of 7 ft. of arch is put on, and 5 ft. now cleared read in 6 to put on the look of the put on the look of the look.

7th of arch is put on the look and and inverted arch put in the bottom; one length of 7 ft. of arch is put on, and 5 ft. now cleared

ere long. The condencing work for engine has arrives, and we are busily engaged preparing to fix the same; this being fixed and put to work will effect a considerable reduction of fuel.

PRINCE P WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, July 28: In the 65 cast we are PRINCE P WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, July 28: In the 65 cast we are PRINCE propersy and letting out much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting out much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting out much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting out much east the ground is a little more favourable for progress, and letting out much east for ground is a little more favourable for experience of the progress of the

pssible speed.

SHELYE POOL.—A. Waters, July 30: The adit level is going south into the lil, and towards the new shaft on a soft, kindly-looking lode. The prospect befor

is looks as if the bringing up of the adith will be a difficult piece of work. In conclusion, we beg to assure the adventurers that we are practising every economy in working the mine, and are pushing on every department of our operations with all possible peed.

SOUTH CARN BEEA.—W. Rich, J. Knotwell, July 28: The 13s fm. level end, east of engine-shaft, is every hard, and the lode unproductive at present, consequently the progress towards the ore ground east is very essent, consequently the progress towards the ore ground east is very slow. The lode in the lode was than a most promising appearance, and ylebts a little tin and copper; the wast has a most promising appearance, and ylebts a little tin and copper; the lot east of the lowest is poor at present. Two stopes in the back of the 15o, east and west of the case-course, are worth 20t, per fathom each. The lode in the back of the 15o, west of winze, is worth 50t. Per fathom; the lode maintains its size (over 20 ft. which, but it is not so good as we stoped above the 150 as it is towards the bottom of the level. It looks as if we are just on the top of a rich deposit of this at the 150; wear, therefore, urging on the sinking of the new shaft, whit the view to prove the consequence, and the side of the sid

little intensity of the engine lode. It is at present sman, our producing a SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paull, July 30: We beg to report as follows:—The sumpmen are now casing and dividing the engine-shaft from the deep adit to the 20, preparatory to sinking below the latter level, and we calculate at they will commence sinking next week. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft select, on Fraser's lode, the appearances are improving, and the lode contains a slittle copper ore. In the 20, west of engine shaft, the engine lode is also improving, and looks likely to increase in the production of tin; it has increased in size, being now 2/5 ft. wide.—P. S. In diving the deep adit west, on Hickey's lode, the rock has become very hard, and the branches small, so that we have thought it best beginner the men to the 20 west. on Fraser's lode.

being now 2/f. twide. —P.S. In driving the deep adit west, on Hickey's lode, the rock has become very hard, and the branches small, so that we have thought it best to remove the men to the 20 west, on Fraser's lode.

80TH WARD.—R. Goldsworthy, July 29: Since my report for the general meeting Thomas's shaftmen have been engaged in cutting cistera-plat, putting in bearers and cistern bringing down rods, and fixing plunger, &c., at the 72; this is mow completed, and not sinking again resumed, cons. quently but little has been done in the 72, north or south. In the North Hooe lode, in the 60 south, the lode is opening out wider, producing mundic, blende, and letting out water freely. In the north end to lode is fully 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, friable spar, and mundic—a very promising lode. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 south the deep though small, is producing some good stones of lead. No other change to notice in any other part of the mine.

8T. JET AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor and Son, Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, July 29: There has been no change throughout this mine requiring notice during the past week. The boile of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we have commenced drawing with this whim.

8T. LAURENCE AMALGAMATED.—W. Wasley, July 30: The men are progressig well with sinking the new shaft below the 32 yard level at 8t. Lawrence, but there is no particular change on the lode or ground since last reported on. The men in the 32 yard level, driving east of the above shaft, on the 100! lode, are progressing well, and I think we shall not be long before we meet with a good lode. Holywell on Aug. 13.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—George Rowe, July 29: The ground in the cross-cut driving to the control of the progression of the control of the value of the progression of the shade of the progression of the control of the shade of the progression of the control of the shade of the progression of the particular of the shade of the progression of the control of the shade of the progression of the control of the

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but at present not enough to value. In the winze sinking below the 45 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with 1 ft. of the width producing saving work for tin, and likely to improve.

TYLLWYD.—J. Paull, July 30: The lode in the south-west level all the width of the end and branches of ore still remaining in south side, the lode turning a little more towards the west, about the same value as last reported on—2 tons per fathom, with good indications of further improvement. The lode going west of cross-cut in the engine-shaft is all the size of the end, much as last reported on, orey throughont. We have not as yet put the air-machine to work, but shall do so this evening, which will enable us to push on the two bottom points with more vigour. Nothing new in the cross-cut south of the engine-shaft. All other things going on well.

YAN CONSOLS.—James Roach, July 30: The 25 cross-cut has been driven to the north wall of lode. The hard, or ore bearing part, is some 20 ft. wide, consisting of lime spar, veinstone, blende, and lead ore. To-day the men are driving east on its course, and as we had a long length of promising ground in the level above I look forward to making valuable discoveries of ore as the levels shall be extended east. That part of the lode carried in driving the 25, cast of No. 2 winze, still consists of barytes and stones of lead, and I believe we are approaching a continuation of the ore in No. 3 winze, and which we have resumed sinking in a splendid lode, estimated to yield 8 tons of lead per fathom. Stopes east and west without alteration since last advice. The 15 east is still producing detached pieces of ore. We have about 10 fms. more to drive to get under the kindly ground in the level above. No alteration elsewhere.

WEST CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, R. Nancarrow, W. Nicholls, July 80: The men in the new engine-shaft are making excellent progress in sinking below the 140 fm. level. The 140: east of new engine-shaft continues to improve, and non producing level.

WEST CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, R. Nancarrow, W. Nicholls, July 30: The men in the new engine-shaft are making excellent progress in sinking below the 140 fm. level. The 140 cast of new engine-shaft, continues to improve, and now producing good saving lead work. The 140 west at present is not so productive as it has been, but still a very kindly lode. In the two cross-cut is in this level we have not intersected either the north or south part. The 140, cast of Hawkes's, is unproductive; it is letting out an increased quantity of water. In the cross-cut south in the 140, west of Hawkes's, we intersected the south part of the lode, and so far as seen it is looking very promising. No. I winze, sinking below the 130, west of new engine-shaft, is worth 140, per fathom. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 130 west, is worth 40, per fathom. In the 130 west the lode is small, composed of flookan. Glubb's shaft, sinking below the 120 fathom level, is down 7½ fathoms, and the men are making good progress.

sected cities the north or south part. The 140, east of Hawkees, is interpreted west of Hawkees, we interceded the south part or the lock, and so far are seen it is looking very promising. No. 1 winze, sinking below the 130, west of new engineshaft, is worth 18, per fathom. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 130 west, is worth shaft, is shaft in the 150 west, is worth shaft, is worth 18, per fathom. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 130 west, is worth shaft, sinking below the 120 fathom level, is down 7½ fathoms, and the men are making good progress.

Hawkees, the progress of the 120 fathom level, is down 7½ fathoms, and the men are making good progress.

Hawkees, the progress of the 120 fathom level, is down 7½ fathoms, and the men working day we had the lift of pumps on the mine, and have had the men working day is now completely overpowered in which we had the lift of pumps on the mine, and have had the men working day is now complete, and we commence dropping it to day, and I hope (without any unforesen accident occurs) to have everything working early to morrow morning, is now complete, and we commence dropping it to day, and I hope (without any unforesen accident occurs) to have everything working early to morrow morning, is now complete, and we commence dropping it to day, and I hope (without any unforesen accident occurs) to have everything working early to morrow morning, it consists the wall of the lock combined with this I do not see how we can possibly fall in other with the wall of the lock of the wall of the lift in the shaft. The wall of the lock of the wall of the lift in the shaft was the lock of the wall of the lift in the shaft was the lock of the wall of the lift in the shaft. The lock of the wall of the lift in the shaft was the lock of the wall of the lift in the shaft was the lock of the lift in the shaft was the lock of the lift in the lock of the lift

south the loc. Journal of the winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 change to notice in some good stones of lead. No other strained to notice in notice in any other part of the mine.

ST. JUE And ANGGMATED.—R. Pryor and Son, Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, 1912 and 1923 and 1924 there has been no change throughout this mine requiring notice during the past week. The boiler of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we see that the strained of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we see the boiler of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we see the boiler of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we see the boiler of the higher steam-whim has been repaired, and we see that there is no particular change on the lode or ground since last reported on. The hode in the 12, driving east of shaft, is disordered by a gossal, and I think we shall not be long before we meet with a good lode the tripleters continue to do well, and we hope to have some ore ready for sale at the week. The lode in the 130, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. No lode has been taken up in the 130 east during the tripleters continue to do well, and we hope to have some ore ready for sale at the week. The lode in the 110, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. In the worth for tin 10. per fathom. The lode in the 130, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The lode in the 110, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. In the week. The lode in the 110, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. In the worth for tin 10. per fathom. The lode in the 110, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. In the week. The lode in the 120, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The lode in the 120, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. In the week. The lode in the 110, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The lode in the 110, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10. per fathom. The lode in the 1

a most important change may confidently be looked for. I consider we are now entering on the channel of ground where a rich course of tin may daily be expected to be reached, and I hope soon to be able to report that we have come upon a valuable discovery.

to be reached, and I hope soon to be able to report that we have come upon a valuable discovery.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, July 25: The lode in the 140 end, west of engine shaft, yields good stones of tin, and has a kindly appearance. The winze sinking below the 100, cast of King's, is worth 56, per fathom. The 110 end, east of ditto, is worth 76, per fathom. The 120 end east is worth 76, per fathom. The rise in the back of the 140, towards King's shaft, is unproductive. The 150, east of Goodinge's shaft, is poor at present. The 160, east of sump, is worth 104, per fathom. The 160 west is worth 124, per fathom. We hope to communicate Hind's shaft with the rise in the back of the 130 in the course of a few days. We have to day sold 12 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of tin.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for July is 18. They have consumed 1707 tons of coal, and lifted 124 million tons of water 10 fms, high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 49,000,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty.

average duty:-	
Crenver and Wheal Abraham—Sturt's 90 in	61·5 53·9
Dolcoath85 in.	52.6
West Basset - Grenville's, 70 in.	54.5
ditto —Thomas's 60 in.	60.9
West Chiverton—New 80 in.	58.0
West Tolgus—Richard's 70 in. West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.	58.8
West Wheat Scion-Harvey's 50 In.	99.9

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

An advance in the quotations of Straits tin has had a good effect upon the mining market, and although up to the moment of writing no corresponding move has been announced on the part of the Cornish smelters, the conviction that a rise cannot be long delayed is steadily gaining ground, and as a natural consequence buying orders for tin stock are predominant. Quotations are, therefore, firmer, and the good reports presented and dividends declared at one or two of the meetings lately held of leading mines help to encourage investors, who are steadily purchasing in anticipation of greatly increased prices in the autumn. The general business doing for the time of the year is satisfactory, although lead mines are, comparatively speaking, neglected. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the continued symptoms of decline shown by several of the mines of the Shropshire district, which so far have sadly disappointed their shareholders. We must of course except Roman Gravels, which is doing well. Tankerville may yet recover itself, but what has become of West Tankerville, Old Batholes, Perkins Beach, Pennerley, South Roman Gravels, Bog, Central Snailbeach, &c.? The attention of the investing public appears to be centred at the present moment in tin and coal mines. The latter properties have for some time past been in marked favour, and as prices of shares have recently relet cheaper (more on account of the time of the year than for any special change in the prospects of the trade for dividends lately declared have been decidedly of a satisfactory character i juvestors have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity to average the prices of their shares. Within the last month this has been done to a very great extent, the clife operations being perhaps in Chapel House, Cardiff and Swansea, Cairded Bituminous, Welsh Freeholds, and Clee Hills. In copper mines, West Toligus shares have had a wonderful rise, and are now at 80. to 80. St.; they have nearly trebled their value, during th

From Mr. Alfred Edw. Cooke (76, Old Broad-street, London):—
The mining market opened at the commencement of the week with a depressed tone, the list drop in the tin standard having seriously affected the state of business. A different, and far brighter, aspect has appeared on the favourable result of the Banes alle becoming known. This caused a stir in the London in tradit, and a most important influence on the price of tin shares generally. Straits tin, which had been quite a drug on the market for some time, was in eager Gemand at enhanced prices. It is fully anticipated that this improvement will cause an advance in the Cornish standard, although at this time no rise has been reported. It is realised it will add a stimulus to the share market; in fact, scarcely anything tends to strengthen the market so much as a rise in the Cornish in standard. The smelters hold no envitable position, as they are constantly receiving blame for their course of action, but they are compelled in some measure to regard the London tin market, and to act in consonnee with the metal brokers. No doubt there are at present more influences which regulate the market than there were some years ago, such as the increased amount of speculation which occurs in metals, and the extended scope for transacting business.

Dealings in mines are now confined to very narrow limits. Beyond tin shares Roman Gravels and Tankerville have commanded a fair share of attention, and are both higher than last week. The latter shares are especially worth buying, as it is expected that the meeting will pass off very satisfactorily. The shares which cau be now purchased at under 9d., rose a few months ago to 11½, and are likely soon to attain this and even a higher price. The mine is reported to be opening up wonderfully well.

Better results may be now looked for at South Roman Gravels; there is a good margin for a rise, as the shares are very low. Colliery shares have been enquired for. United Bituminous, Chapel House, Cardiff and Swansea, and Clee Hill sha

At MELLANEAR MINE (Hayle) working is resumed. Two engines eat work, and it is expected that the mine will be in full operation in about

are at work, and it is expected that the mine will be in full operation in about four weeks.

WEST CHIVERTON has been specially inspected by Captains Thos. Richards and J. Thomas, who report that the most promising piece of ground in the mine is below the 130, between the new engine shaft and Glubb's shaft. The 140 west has just entered this ground, and there is every probability of a valuable lode being opened up for working by driving the 140 west, which should be done as rapidly as possible. They also advised Hawke's shaft to be stopped, the new engine shaft to be kept continuously sinking below the 140 to prove the productive ground referred to at the 150. The mine has sold since 1863—lead ore, 36,453 tons, realising 527,3242, is blende, 4219 tons, 98434; copper, 34 tons, 2111., making a total of 537,3794. Out of this 187,5004, have been paid in dividends; dues paid to lords, 35,8234.; labour cost, 241,0871; and merchants bills, 102,9997.

St. IVES CONSOLS.—The rich carbona and lodes which were so productive to Rosewall Hill, and driven up by that mine to its boundary, are now—after some considerable delay—being worked by St. Ives Consols, and will materially increase its returns. These workings must result shortly in the ventilation of both mines at this important point, and be the means of great mutual benefit in the opening up of what has been, and still is to both, a most productive piece of rich ting ground.

Providence Mines.—In the north part of these mines, now re-

piece of rich tin ground.

PROVIDENCE MINES.—In the north part of these mines, now recognised as the new part of the workings, at the 85 fm. level there is an excellent tin lode 3 ft. wide, which is all going through whole ground. Six men on this lode have broken 6 tons of tin this month of four weeks. The end at present, besides the bargains on back of the level, looks exceedingly well for tin, and is just now looking very promising.

besides the bargains on back of the level, looks exceedingly well for tin, and is opening productive ground. Various other points of operation in Providence are just now looking very promising.

ROSEWALL HILL.—On the north carbona, at the 100 fm. level, east of Ransom shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and estimated to be worth 40½, per fathom. This lode is lying on the western boundary of the sett, adjoining St. Ives Consols; but from its present course will run back through the Rosewall Hill sett, and if it continues its present productiveness it will greatly add to the returns of this mine. In the new part of these mines north the middle lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth about 30½, per fathom. This part is looking well, and is opening up quite a new discovery. Four men here this month broke I ton of tin out of one pitch: 55 men are now working on tribute. The prospects are very encouraging.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The following are the closing prices:—Only one or two Carn Breas have changed hands, at about 55 to 60. Cargolls, 2 to 2½. Cook's Kitchens remain steady, at 10 to 10½, but not much business has been transacted. We hear the mine is looking very promising in some parts, but we regret to think that it cannot re-enter the Dividend List for some time. Dolcoath, 44½ to 45½; but incess very limited this week. East Pool, 2 to 10. East Lovell, 11½ to 12½, steady. Providence a little easier at 3½ to 4½. Rosewall Hills, 5s. to 10s. A few transactions have been reported in South Caradon called 90 to 95. South Condurrow remain at 3½ to 10½. South Conforts have been a little dealt in at 13 to 14. South Frances, 9½ to 10½. South Conforts have been a little dealt in at 13 to 14. South Frances, 9½ to 10½. South Conforts have been a little dealt in at 13 to 14. South Frances, 9½ to 10½. South Conforts have cheen a little dealt in at 13 to 14. South Frances, 9½ to 10½. South Conforts have changed hands at 30½ to 3½. South Conforts have cheen a little dealt in at 13 to 14. South Frances, 9½ to 10½. South Conforts have c

MARBLE DUST .- The manufacture of carbonic acid gas, formerly MARRLE DUST.—The manufacture of carbonic acid gas, formerly made from whiting, or bicarbonate of soda, was at one time in very few hands, and it was in consequence a very costly article. This led to the introduction of marble dust as a substitute. In the present year 100,000 barrels have been sold in the principal cities of America for this purpose, not merely for home use but for exportation to Europe, Australia, Japan &c. Marble dust can be applied to various other purposes, and a large development of its industrial uses is highly probable.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given which contains—Original Correspondence: The Dukiniteld Explosion Cutting Machinery (T.A. Warrington); Coalfor Birmingham; Colliery Av Funds (A. Macdonald); Nova Scotia Gold Fields; Australian Tin cutting Machinery (T. A. Warrington); Codfor Birmingham; Colliery Acciden Funds (A. Macdonald); Nova Scotia Gold Fields; Australian Tin Mines Hydraulic Gravel Moning in California; Gold Mining in New South Wales (P Adams); Mining in Utah—the Triumvirate; Flagstaff Mine; Past and Presen Tin Mining; China Clay and Slate Trades for the Investment of Capital; How to Revive the Mining Industries of Cornwall (McKean and Co.); Perran and Avylon District; Treatment of Poor Ores; Creuver and Wheal Abraham.—Royal Commission on Colliery Accidents—"Westward byjkali"—Elements of Metallurgy—Earthwork Mensuration—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Patent Matters, &c. Meetings of the Great Western Valley, Kingston Valley Bronfloyd, Prince Patrick, Australian, Blinman Consolidated, and Whitehaver Iron Companies.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LOYDON JULY 31, 1874.

MET	AL	MARKET-LOYDON, JU	LY	31, B	874	
COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d		IRON. per ton. &	8.	d. £		
Best selectedp. ton 85 0 0-87 0	0 1	Bars Welsh, in London 9	5			
		Do., to arrive 9	0	0- 9	5	0
Sheathing & sheets 90 0 0- 92 0	0 3	Nail rods11	0		-	
Bolts 96 0 0- 98 0		" Staffd. in London11	0	0-	-	
	0 1	Bars , ditto11	0	0 - 14	0	- 0
	0 1	loops,, ditto12	0		0	0
Australian 86 0 0- 88 0	0 1	Bars , at works10 Hoops , ditto11	0		0	(
Wireper lb. 0 1 03/4	1	Ioops, ditto11	0	0 - 14		- 0
Tubes 0 1 0½-0 1	1 8	sheets, single, & plates 13	0			
		Pig No. 1, in Wales 5	0		10	0
BRASS. per lb. 10d11d.		Refined metal, ditto 7	0			0
Wire 10%d11d.		Bars, common, ditto 8	10	0-	-	
Tubes 11d12d.		Do., merchant, f.o.b. } 9	0	0-	_	
Yellow metal sheathing 7%d8%d.	1	Do., railway, in Wales 7	0	0-8	0	0
dheets 7¼d.		Do., Swed. in London.16	0		0	
SPELTER. per ton.	1	To arrive16	0		0	0
Foreign on the spot 22 10 0	11	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3	15	0-4	5	0
to arrive 22 7 6-		Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 4		0-5	0	0
			-	-	_	
ZINC. In sheets		Railway chairs 5	0	0-5	5	0
Lu ancom minimum as as a se	0 .	,, spikes12	10	0 - 14	0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.) 22 0 0	1	Indian Charcoal Pigs,				
TIN.	- 1	in London, p. ton10	0	0 - 12	0	0
	0	STEEL.		er to		
	0 6	lwed., in kegs (rolled)	_'	-		
Do., refined 100 0 0	13	Ditto (hammered)19	10	0-	_	
		Ditto, in faggots21				
	0 1	English, spring23	0	0 - 25	0	0
Australian 93 10 0		anguan, apring	-			-
TIN-PLATES.* per box.	1	LEAD.	T.	er tor	1.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. † £1 16 0- Nom.	1	English Pig, com21	5	0-21	10	0
IX Do., 1st quality 2 0 0- ,,	1	Ditto, L.B21	5	0-	-	
IC Do., 2d quality 1 15 0- ,,	11	Ditto, W.B21	15	0-22		0
IX Do., 2d quality 2 1 0- ,,	1.1	Ditto, sheet22	10	0-	-	
1C Coke 1 8 0- 1 10	0 1	Ditto, red lead23	0	0-	-	
	0 1	Ditto, white30	0	0 - 32	0	0
Canada plates, p. ton., 19 0 0	1	Ditto, patent shot25	0	0-25	10	0
Ditto, at works 18 10 0	18	panish21	0	0-21	2	6
* At the works, Is, to Is, 6d, per to				ach X		

* At the works, is. to is. 8d. per ton less. Add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKs.—The past week has not differed in its general character from many of its predecessors, its history as regards most metals being uneventful. Midsummer holidays probably interfere to some extent with the amount of business which would otherwise be transacted, and the summer drought with the amount of metal which would otherwise be produced, but the longer the period of comparative inactivity shall last the more certain will be the ultimate reaction, and there is much to fayour the supposition that the remaining five months of the current year will prove more satisfactory and fruitful in results than that portion of the year which has remaining five months of the current year will prove more satisfactory and fruitful in results than that portion of the year which has already clo-ed upon us. The continuance of fine weather for the harvest will, it is hoped, result in the ingathering of crops above the average, and there is nothing yet to fear from the attitude of the money market or the aspect of the political horizon. The increase of Bank rate on Thursday last to 3 per cent, was but anticipating by, perhaps, a week or so that which was very generally looked for; and so far as the netal trade is concerned, it has never been found that a rate of discount up to 5 per cent, interferes with the flow of the legitimate business.

COPPER.—At the beginning of the week the market opened without animation, Chilibars, go, b., being quoted 76% los., but on Tuesday the Chili charters for the first fortinght of July were announced, and amounted to 3000 tons, 1600 tons of which are burs, and 1400 tens furnace material. The corresponding charters for last year did not ex-

and amounted to 5000 tons, 1000 tons of which are burs, an 1400 tons furnace material. The corresponding charters for last year did not eccel 1400 tons. The result of this telegram was still further to depress the market, and quotations were fractionally lower. A small amount of business we done in go,b. at 75%, 76%, and 75%, 10s. On Wednesday further business was reported in g.o.b. at yesterday's prices. The improvement in the amount of bus ness contracted continued on Thursday, and adopted re-upwards of 1600 tons copper changed hands for Calif bars at 75%, 10s. to 76% Use, each, and 77% the months; 10s tons of take Superior copper was reported and have been sold, cos freight, and insurance to Furope, at 82%, 10s, not each. To day there is no further covered change, but the market maintains is nestlien.

regist, and insurance to Purops, at S., 105, accessed. To dry more is no invited upward change, but the mirket maintains is a position.

IRON.—The disposition to improvement which has been noticed for the last few weeks continues, and enquiry both on home and foreign account is on the increase. In consequence of so many merchants and others being out of town just at this season of the foreign account is on the increase. In consequence of so many merchants and others being out of town just at this season of the year, the advance in actual business is, perhaps, not so great as it otherwise might have been, but after the midsummer holidays are fairly over, a good autumn trade is very generally expected. From the North of England the demand on Scottish account continues to be good, and large supplies are sent fo ward. For foundry iron there is an exceptionally large demand, and the supply is so unequal thereto that shipping has been on demurzage in the fees from the inability of producers to supply the demand; thus extra charges have been incurred, and prices have, consequently, ruled higher at the moment the demand is, as has been said, greater than the supply, but it is questionable whether after the existing demand has been met further requirements would come forward to any material extent, or if they do whether the fact that an increased number of furnaces being in full operation, and the effects of the late strike having worn off, and the supply of iron thus becoming more abundant, current quotations will be maintained. Indeed, from present appearance, it may be argued that the production will be quite equal to the requirements, and if so a reduction in quotations may probably ensue. The demand for rails is improving, and for finished iron generally better. Notwithstanding this, there are many ironworks in the North of England which would be glad of orders.

Railway bars are quoted from \$\frac{1}{2}\$, to the works are dependent on water-power, which has become very scarce, it would be impossible to meet the demand were such to exist. What with the strike, which lasted for so long a period, and the present dulness in trade, distress is beginning to be felt among the working classes, which it is feared may increase

to come in and supply their urgent necessities without further delay. The demand is sufficient to maintain prices, but not to afford anything like full employment to the mills, which are, as a rule, not working beyond half time. The Scotch pigiron market opened on Monday last very irm, and prices advanced to 88s, for cash, and at the close there were buyers at this price, but no sellers under an advance of 3d. The position of the market was not so steady on the succeeding day, transactions having taken place from 88s. down to 88s. éd., but before the close the market recovered, and 88s. 6d. cash was realised. On Wednesday a further advance in the morning to 88s. 6d. was effected, with sellers at 89s., and at the close sellers had moderated their demand to 88s., and there were buyers at 3d. under. The event of this day was the decision of the masters to blow-in 100 furnaces again. Yesterday the market was reported easier, and business concluded at 87s. to 87s. BUDDNEYS.

0 878.	SHIPMENTS.	
Week ending July 26, 1873 Week ending July 25, 1874	Tons	
Decrease Total Gecrease since Dec. 25	, 1873	2,602 143,735

Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873. 143,735

LEAD.—The market is hardly so firm as it has been, although there is no decided change in quotations to report, good soft English pig being still quoted 211.5s., and Spanish lead without silver 201.15s.

SPELTER.—The market for this metal is entirely without animation, no transactions of any kind having been reported during

QUICKSILVER has advanced to 22/. per flask, and is not obtainable

in large quantities at the price.

Tin.—For some time past this metal has been utterly lacking in

simation, and during the week there has been no improvement to ec. rd. Actual business is confined within the narrowest limits, and prices are barely maintained. Straits tin has changed hands at 93%, 10s. to 95%, and 96%; but no quantity would fetch the latter quotation. Insignificant parcels from 2 to 5 tons are dealt in, but no transactions of greater importance have been reported. Aus ralian is quoted 93%, 10s. to 94%. English ingots, 96% to 97%.

TIN-PLATES.—The market remains steady and without alteration.

Messrs, Vivian, Younger, and Bond—Copper: On Tuesday advices came to hand by cable, via Rio de Janeiro, that the charters for the first fortnight of this month were equal to 3000 tons of fine copper, in the proportion of 1600 tons of bars and ingot to 1400 tons of ores and regulus. Pending this news the market had been inactive, at about 764, to 764, 103, for good ordinary brands of Chili bars, and 776, beked brands, with only a moderate business doing. Prices then gave way about 14, per ton, and at the close about 900 tons changed hands at 754, 108, to 764, cash, and 764, to 774, with extra prompts. Australian sorts continue to be neglected, owing to the recent competition of Lake Superior copper, which it is understood has been offered again in considerable quantity at even under the price previously obtained for 2500 tons, and so far without success. It remains to be seen what will be the ultimate result of such a quantity being offered from time to time, which appears to be neither more nor less than a surplus of production over requirements in America: 650 tons of Chilian ores sold, at 15s, per unit. The demand for English is only moderate, at about 904, for manufactured, 824, to 824, tough, and 844, to 856, best selected. It is announced that from yesterday direct communication with Chili is established (through a connection by land lines from Rio Grande to Montevideo), thus placing us practically within 24 hours of the producing market. Hitherto it seems the effect of this sudden junction has hardly sufficiently been appreciated, but it is pretty evident now that the statistical improvement during the second quarter of the year, which has at times appeared so remarkable, is nullified, since it cannot be necessary to hold any considerable stock in this country with such rapid communication with the producing districts.—Thy: The chief feature of the week has been the Banca sale, which took place on the 29th instant, when the Netherland Trading Company offered 22,180 slabs, all of which were sold at from 55 Messrs, Vivian, Younger, and Bond-Copper: On Tuesday ad-

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.-IRON: Pigs are again dearer, Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—Iron: Pigs are again dearer, 85s. being the price for Scotch. Cleveland iron has also advanced, especially foundry pig. Finished iron is more in demand in anticipation of autumn shipments, and there is more doing amongst home consumers. The rail trade continues somewhat inactive, but there are more enquiries than for some time past. From present appearances a steady trade may now be anticipated till well into the autumn.—Coppers: The West Coast charters are cabled under date July 20, giving the quantity since the 2nd of the month as 3000 tons, the price being equal to 70t, laid down in England. The market since this news arrived had been somewhat unsettled, but some large purchases made on Thursday last at 76t. 10s. to 77t., with extended prompt, imparted to it considerable strength, and we close at these figures. For English there has been a better demand which the smelters readily met. Mannfactured has, however, been neglected, and yellow metal is not in much request.——Try: The summer sale of Banca took place on July 28, when 22, 100 slabs were offered and found buyers at 56½ fl., equal to 97t. 10s. laid down here. Since the sale the market has become somewhat stiffer, previously thereto Straits was obtainable at 94t. 10s.

Messrs, James and Shakspeare—Copper: Transactions have taken

Messys, James and Shakspeare—Copper: Transactions have taken place in ore and regulus by private contract, at 15s. for the former, and 15s. 6d. per unit for the latter, but the bulk of the stock is held at too high limits to permit of business. Bars have fallen since 24th inst. about 30s. per ton, and the transactions were exceedingly limited, not only on account of the lack of orders, but also from the paneity of sellers; even at the highest printed rates the quantity obtainable is comparatively small, and the market is in such a sensitive condition that it needs but moderate operations, either in a buying or selling direction, to produce a serious effect on current values. The Chili charters were announced on Tuesday last as 3000 tons pure for the first half of this month, all for Europe, and consisting of 1600 in bars and ingots, the remainder in ores and regulus; as there is now direct communication with Valparaiso, the charters for the latter half of the month may be expected in the early part of next week. Australian sorts suffer from the prevailing dulmess, and there is scarcely any business doing in these descriptions. English is also quiet, and quotations rather lower. Since the above was written a large demand sprang up for Chili bars, and about 1400 tons were purchased up to 76f. 10s. eash, 77f. with long prompt, the market closing very firm, and scarcely any metal offering.—Trn: English is only in small demand at present values. Foreign sorts were very dull during the earlier part of the week, and business was reported in Straits and Australian as low as 93s. 6d. for the former, and 92s, for the latter, but the result of the Banca sale being more favourable than was expected has caused an improvement, and the market closel yesterday at an advance of about 2s, per ext. from the lowest point. At the Dutch sale, on the 29th inst., 22,100 slabs Banca sold from 55½ and 57 fb., the average being 56½ fl., equal to about 98s, per ext. laid down in warehouse in London.

Messrs, Pixley and Abell—Gold: The dem Messrs. James and Shakspeare—Copper: Transactions have taken

Messrs. Pixley and Abell-Gold: The demand for French coin for Messrs, Pixley and Abell—GoLD: The demand for French coin for port has increased, and since our last circular, of July 23, no less than 1,150,000 s been withdrawn from the Bank; on the other hand, 247,000. in bars and sowering has been sent in. The arrivals during the week comprise 13,140, per Mon lia, from Alexandria; 58,200., per West Indian steamer; and 14,000. from thazils. The Perinsular and Oriental steamer, with 70,000., from Australia, may expected at Southampton on Aug. 10. The Geelong has taken 3000. to Ceylon PSILYEE: Our anticipations of last week lave proved correct, and the price has in declined to 581/d. per oz.; the market cannot be considered firm even at trate, the demand being comparatively slight. The arrivals during the week wist of 55,000, from New York, 40,200. per West Indian steamer, and 52,450. in the Brazile.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS (Messrs, R. R. Kelly and Co),-Manr, July 31: The chemical market, in the almost total absence the average amount of deliveries. Essier forward rates, in se-ought to have been submitted to, but in the open market firm le. With large productive power bying dormant occasional ce

shows the average amount of deliveries. Essier forward rates, in some instances, are thought to have been submitted to, but in the open market firmness has been the rule. With large productive power bing dormant or usband cescatric movements of chemicals will follow as a measury consequence. Forking demand does not appear to have slackened at all, and enquiries for home consumption have been a degree brisker. The is nothing in the horizon to incline any further declension of values in the leading articles, and present rates will probably induce purchasers to quicken their contracts. Soda salts have experienced very lite variation. Crystals are firm. Ash and caustic rather slower. Bicarbonate dull. Nitrate struggling for a further advance, which it will probably attain, notwithstanding the haziness attending its true position. The average business appears to have been done in potash salts, without material alterations as to value. Chlorate dull at quotation. Bichromat and prussiates firmer. Sulphate of ammonia firm, improving and not over plentiful; holders not at all pressing sales. Bleaching powder rather more doing. Copper sulphate steady. Salt cake quiet. Saltpetre firmer. A fall in brimstone predicted on account of a rich discovery near Auckland. Magnesia, carbonate and zine sulphate both firmer.

The mineral market does not improve; it is reluctantly yielding to the pressure of dependent circumstances. The heaviest tonnage, that of coal, declining almost every day in value is, however, an important item of improvement in the direction of the iron industries of the country. Furnace fuel is now approaching a point in value at which prointable ironwork may emands. Subterranean workes are recovering their senses, and the problem, it is hoped, fast nearing a solution to reduce colliery wages still further. It remains to be seen how this proceeding will be received, but it is generally thought that the men will be virtually starved appeal ont of thought. Spirited Belgium and the United States are the guns now br

The settlement of the fortnightly account took place in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and was very limited in extent. The market also has been very depressed, especially for tin mines, which at one time had a great drop, but rallied on Wednesday when the result of the Banca sale became known.

The mines dealt in comprised Tankerville, Roman Gravels, West Tankerville, Carn Brea, Dolcoath, West Chiverton, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, East Lovell, and a few others.

Carn Brea dropped 10%, from 60 to 50, but rallied on Wednesday, leaving off 60 to 65. Dolcoath also had a great fall, but leaves off 46 to 48. At the Drakewalls meeting, at Glasgow, on Thursday, a dividend of 2s. per share was declared, leaving 348%, 17s, 2d. to carry forward. Crenter and Abraham & taken the Tricketing on Thursday.

dividend of 2s. per share was declared, leaving 3481.17s. 2d. to carry forward. Crenver and Abraham, \(\frac{1}{2}\) is at the Ticketing, on Thursday, 546 tons of copper ore will be sold. Tincrofts leave off 31 to 33; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 12; East Lovell, 11 to 13. Roman Gravels have been firmer, and more in request, at 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 15\(\frac{1}{2}\); the sampling next week will consist of 200 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende, Mine looking well throughout. Tankervilles have also been more in demand, and close firm at 8 to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\). West Tankervilles have also improved, and leave off 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), and shares very scarce. Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 7 to 8. Cargoll, 2 to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Caradon, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Caradon, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); and that 100 ft. more would carry them into tight feat the mine has been running with a fair head of walf scart Pool, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 10; East Van, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{2}{2}\); East Caradon, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 12; ground. Rica, \(\frac{3}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); a cleen-up of 8890, after a run of 308 hours.

Hingston Down, 1 to 11; Marke Valley, 14s. to 16s., and in dema

Hingston Down, 1 to 1\frac{1}{4}; Marke Valley, 14s. to 16s., and in demand; West Chiverton, 2 to 2\frac{1}{2}s.

Old Bottle Hill, 1\frac{3}{4} to 2\frac{1}{4}; Old Treburgett, 10s. to 15s.; Party Mountain, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Pennerley, 1 to 1\frac{1}{4}; Penstruthal, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Prince of Wales. 7s. to 9s.; Providence, 3\frac{1}{2} to 4\frac{1}{4}; South Caradon, 90 to 95; South Condurrow, 3\frac{1}{2} to 4. Van, 25 to 37\frac{1}{2}; the four weeks' ore sold on Thursday realised 6378/. 15s.; the 450 tons of lead ore fetching 13/. 10s. 2\frac{1}{4} per ton, and the 150 tons of blende selling for 2\frac{1}{2}. per ton. Van Cossols, 3\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2}; West Basset, 9 to 10; West Esgair Lle, 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{1}{2}; West Frances, 11 to 12; West Seton, 20 to 25; West Tolgus, 75 to 80; Wheal Agar, 1\frac{1}{2} to 1\frac{1}{3}; Wheal Basset, 20 to 25; Crebor, 1\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2}. Wheal Uny, 2 to 2\frac{1}{4}; Grenville, 4 to 4\frac{1}{2}.

Rookhope Valley, 15s. to 20s.; better progress is being made, and samplings likely to be increased. Dyliffe, 4 to 6; the 40 and 15 fm. levels have improved, and yesterday 60 tons of lead was sold, at 13/. 1s. 6d. per ton.

levels have improved, and yesterday 60 tons of lead was sold, at 13t. 1s. 6d. per ton.

A general improvement combined in many cases with an advance in price has taken place during the week in iron and coal companies shares. Bolckows are 10s. to 1t. higher; John Browns, 4; Cammells, 3; Consett Iron, 1 to 1½; Parkgate Iron, 1½; Sheepbridge, 3; and Shotts, 3, higher respectively. Many iron manufacturer sentetain more hopeful feelings than they have for some time past.

In foreign mines Flagstaff has risen \$\frac{2}{3}\$, and Richmond 1½, the former close firm at 4½ to 4½, the latter 6½ to 6½; Birdseye, 2½ to 50 Cedar Creek, 1½ to 2½; Emma, 2 to 2½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½. Malpaso, 10s. to 15s.; Pacific, 5s. to 10s.; Rica, ½ to ½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Tecoma, 13s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.; Utah, ½ to ½.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has again been somewhat inactive; the limited extent of business always observable at this season of the year has this week been further restricted by the fortnightly settlement, conclude Thursday.

on Thursday.

Home mines have been featureless, except for tin descriptions a impetus having been imparted by the unexpectedly satisfactor result of the Banca sale.

American mines have been generally much more active, at least a far as regards Richmond and Flagstaff shares (referred to below) which have been in prominent request at advanced prices, and clee firmly at the highest point of the week.

Hydraulic mine shares have here in fair depend heat

firmly at the highest point of the week.

Hydraulic mine shares have been in fair demand, but business not quite so active, owing to the commencement of the holiday. The news from the several mines continues good, and they all appet to be doing well. The approach of the dry season may decrease its returns, but that does not detract from the intrinsic value of the next that does not detract from the returns our interest of the first of the material change, but prices

The Metal Market has been without material change, but prices

The Metal Market has been without material change, but pries rule somewhat lower. Copper had been inactive until the announcement that the Chili charters for the first fortnight of this momewhere equal to 3000 tons fine copper, when prices gave way about 11. per ton. Australian sorts continue to be neglected, owing to the recent competition of Lake Superior copper, which it is understood has been offered again in considerable quantities at even under the prices previously obtained for the 2500 tons, and so far without success. Tin has improved since the Banca sale, the amount realised having been larger than was generally expected; tin-plates remain in fair request. Lead scarcely so firm. Spelter dull, but without contable alteration. in fair request. Lead scarcely so firm. Spelter dull, but without quotable alteration.

Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6½; cable received, "Week's ma.

Richmond Consolidated, of to of; capite received, "neeks miles," of the consolidated o compared to the announcement that "rich ore has been cut" into a lowest development of the mine; even that fact, however, may be exceeded in importance by the discovery of "a new ore body going north," in which it appears "30 ft, had been sunk in solid or." This northern tendency of the lode is the thing most to be desired, and it may, probably, lead to a connection with the bed of ore predicted under the Tip Top ground. The indications on that location as well as in the old Richmond workings, led Mr. Clarence King to predict the existence of a stratum of ore lower than the one than being worked. The *Times* of Monday contained a telegram arnouncing the destruction of 30 houses and the loss of 30 lives into town of Eureka, Newada, by a water-spout. The Richmond Comtown of Eureka, Nevada, by a water-spout. The Richmond Company also received a cable announcing the terrible disaster, and are on high ground outside the town, and the mine is two miles away from it. The present week's run brings up the make of bullion from the commencement of smelting, the last week in April, to present date to about \$500,000. The most profitable portion of this season will, no doubt, prove to be, as was the case in 1873, from the time to the end of the year.

Emma shares remain without change, and are quoted 13 to 2 there is nothing new from the mine, and the proceedings of Chairman against Mr. M Dougall have been, fortunately, brough a close by an ample apology on the part of the latter, who will h a full opportunity of stating his grievances in the Court of Clar cery, where a bill has been filed. The material point in the whi of this unhappy affair, and which no doubt induced the publication of the complained-of pamphlet—the re-opening of the transfe books between the time the poll was demanded and its declaration is still virtually unsettled, and if the statement of the presiding authority upon the occasion is to be accepted as the actual legal interpretation of the point in dispute, it would seem that Mr. Morgall has rightly grounded a complaint. It was not a matter of supprise to the magistrate that Mr. M'Dougall should have felt himself acquiries of a the transfer books at the time it will be accepted at the eneming of the transfer books at the time it will be accepted as the accepted at the eneming of the transfer books at the time it will be accepted as the accepted accepted as the accepted as the accepted accepted as the accepted accepted as the accepted accepted accepted as the accepted acce aggrieved at the opening of the transfer-books at the time it was understood they should be closed—there was no doubt a promise the part of the Chairman to that effect, and the magistrate the it was his duty to have kept his word

Flagstaff shares have been in prominent demand, and close first at 43 to 5, showing an advance during the week of 1l. per ships. The proposed terms of compromise between the vendor and company, although not yet published, are understood to be of so a favourable character that they cannot fail to commend themself to the unhesitating approval of every bona fide shareholder. If gation will be avoided, and the mine once more become the independent of the company, who will have to divide the fiduce until such time as the outstanding indebtedness shall have been deadly for the company, who will have to divide the fiduce until such time as the outstanding indebtedness shall have been deadly for the best public of the proposed of the fidelity of the proposed of the propose quice until such time as the outstanding indebtedness shall have be paid off—if this be the basis of the proposed arrangement, ishareholders may confidently look forward to the early resumpt of dividends, the advices from the mine continuing to be of a mine satisfactory character. Last Chance, 1\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Tecoma, \frac{1}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Tecoma, \frac{1}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; a circular has been issued this week containing a freport from Mr. Longmaid, the manager; he estimates the present of the properties of the properties of the present of the properties we learn that t

while. From a telegram received this week we learn that in mine is looking much better.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Colonel Tozer telegraphs a clean-up after 5 days run on Enterprise claim, with a return of \$2000 over ruming expenses. Considering the accident mentioned in his letter published a short while since, this return is satisfactory. A very of siderable portion of the flume part of the new ditch is completed and the remainder is being pushed on with all speed. Two months more will see the ditch entirely completed to Diamond Creek Dignings. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 2½, is without change. The superintender reports washing, &c., going on as usual. Birdseye Creek, 3 to ½, the superintendent reports that he has at last reached the bank if one end in Neece and West claim, and that he anticipates making better returns from this claim henceforth. Sweetland Creek, ½ to 24, 15 to 25 t better returns from this claim henceforth. 44: the washing is progressing as usual, with every appearance a favourable result when the clean-up is made.

There has been considerable business in Columbian mining share.

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reported. There was now a face on the mine of 100 ft. high and i reported. There was also were and the officer and the gravel prospected well all through. Malabar, 200 ft. wide, and the gravel prospected well all through. Malabar, 14s. to 16s.; important advices will be found in another column this mine. There would appear to be little doubt now of the found in mine. from this mine. T this company, and that it will realise all that

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from this mine. There would appear to be little doubt now of the ultimate success of this company, and that it will realise all that has been expected of it.

Colorado Terrible, 3 to 3½; the latest advices, which appear in another column, state that the 42d shipment will be away in a few days, and shipments would then follow in regular course. The yield of the mine for June was 323 tons, everything progressing satisfactorily. United Mexican, 3½ to 3½; in the adit, where the lode was struck some time since, the ground has become very soft; the upper wall has taken a more southerly direction, and the breadth is more than 5 varas (165 inches). Port Phillip, ½ to ½; telegraphic advices announce that the yield during July was 3 dwts. 11 grs. per ton, and improving. New Pacific, ½ to ½; from the report in another column it will be seen that the mine has much improved, and that there is every appearance of a valuable discovery taking place in the course of a short time. Anglo-Australian advices are to the effect that the mine is still working at a profit; also that the Black Hawk Mine, on the same line of reef, had crushed 450 tons for the month, which yielded over 9000. worth of gold.

Van. 25 to 27½; the usual monthly report will be found in another column. The 75 west is worth 300, per fathom. The 65 west is worth 800, and from the appearance of the level above will be continuous. The sale on Thursday—450 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende—realised 63781. 15s. Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; No. 3 winze is sinking in a fine lode, producing 8 tons of lead per fathom. Other points as last reported. The general meeting will be held this month. Great West Van, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; this mine is steadily

blende—realised Golos. Ics. Van Consols, 5g to 5g; No. 3 winze is sinking in a fine lode, producing 8 tons of lead per fathom. Other points as last reported. The general meeting will be held this month. Great West Van, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; this mine is steadily improving. The meeting will be held this month, when we understand the accounts to be submitted will be highly satisfactory. Bog. ½ to ½; the bottom of the mine is looking better. The 175 west is worth 15t. per fathom, but in a winze 15 fms. ahead of the present end the lode is worth 80t. per fathom. The discovery on Whitestone lode holds good, and is still worth 20t. per fathom. The sale on Wednesday—60 tons of lead and 40 tons of blende—realised 950t. 10s. Pennerley, 1 to 1½; the old portion of the mine is looking well. At Potter's Pit a new caunter lode has been cut, worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, and from appearances likely to yield large quantities of lead. The report will be found in another column. The sale on Wednesday—80 tons of lead—realised 1030t.

Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; a satisfactory report has been received from the manager, Capt. Teague; 32 heads of stamps will be at work during this month, when regular returns of tin will be made.

work during this month, when regular returns of tin will be made

work during this month, when regular returns of tin will be made. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, ½ to 1½; Carn Brea, 55 to 89; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 10½; Devon Great Consols, 1to 1½; Delcouth, 45 to 47; East Caradon, ¾ to ½; East Lovell, 11 to 12; East Van, ¾ to ½; Great Laxey, 11 to 12; Great Wheal Vor, ½ to ½; Hingston Down, 1 to 1½; Marke Vallev, ½ to ½; Pennerlev, 1 to 1½; Perkins Beach, ½ to ½; Parys Mountain, ½ to ½; Penstruthal, ¾ to ½; Roman Gravels, 1¼ to 15½; Bart Condurrow, 3½ to 4; Timeroft, 30 to 32; Tankerville, 8 to 5½; Van, 25 to 27½; Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Greenville, 3½ to 4½; Almada and Tirito, ½ to ½; Elicity Cycle, 25 to 2½; Coleado Terrible, 3 to 3½; Coleado Terrible, 3 to 3½; Chontales, ½ to ½; Deretro, ½ to ½ dis. 2 bechards and Aurora, 3½ to 4; Elmma, 2 to 2½; Elset Staff, 4½ to 4½; Frontine and Beliva, ½ to ½; independence, 2½ to 2½; Elset Cannee, 1½ to 1½; Errontine and Beliva, ½ to ½; New Questland, 52 to ½; New Questrain, 3½ to 3¾; For Fhillip, ½ to ½; Rie Tinto, 1 to ½ dis.; Rica, ½ to ½; Riehmond Consolidate, 4½ to 6¾; Elsetland Cannee, 15%; Riehmond Consolidate, 4½ to 6¾; College Cannee, 15%; Riehmond Consolidate, 4½ to 6¾; Surestland Creek, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 240 to 250; Siera Battes, 2 to 2½; Utah, ¾ to 5½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anne, 1 Long, 2 to 250; Siera Battes, 2 to 2½; Utah, ½ to 5½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anney, 2 to 250; Parkethand Consolidate, 4½; Mexican 2 to 250; Elsen Buttes, 2 to 2½; Utah, ¾ to 5½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anney, 2 to 250; Elsen Buttes, 2 to 2½; Utah, ¾ to 5½; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anney, 2 to 250; Elsen Buttes, 2 to 2½; United Mexican, 3½ to 34; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anney, 2 to 250; Elsen Buttes, 2 to 2½; United Mexican, 3½ to 34; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anney, 2 to 250; Elsen Buttes, 2 to 2½; United Mexican, 3½ to 34; Blue Tent, 505 (1); Hiller Anney, 2 to 250; Elsen Buttes, 2 to 250; Elsen B

COLLERIES AND IRON COMPANIES.—The arrangements for the fortnightly account, and the near approach of one of the Bank Holidays, has checked fresh business to a large extent. Many of the dealers, availing themselves of the break in business on Monday, when the House will be closed, express their intention of taking a holiday for the rest of the week. There have been dealings during the week in Whitehaven Iron, Thorpe's Gawber Hall, Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea, United Bituminous, West Mostyn, Ebbw Vale, Bolcklow Vaughan, Mwyndy Iron Ore, Marabella, Pelsall Coal, Barlington Iron, Silkstone Fall, Silkstone and Dodworth, Merry and Darlington Iron, Silkstone Fall, Silkstone and Dodworth, Merry and Cuninghame, Clee Hill, Great Western Collieries, New Sharlstone,

Darlington Iron, Silkstone Fall, Silkstone and Dodworth, Merry and Cuninghame, Clee Hill, Great Western Collieries, New Sharlstone, and one or two others.

Welsh Freehold, 3½ to 4½, and in considerable demand; the third annual meeting will be held this day, to receive the directors' report, a summary of which appeared in last week? Journal. The report is by far the best ever presented, showing that at length the coormous resources of the company are being dealt with energetically. Of the total output for the last six months, over 500 tons have been actually raised within the last six weeks; but when the callfeld, of the unusual extent of 2000 acres, is fully developed the annual output is estimated to approach 361,000 tons. No fears of premature exhaustion, howers, need be entertained, as it is believed that the estate contains over 32,000,000 tons of coal, as well as some 9 000,000 tons of incompany to the contractors being behind time; but it is now completed, and the directors conclude their report by inviting the shareholders generally to inspect this and the rest of the property. In solidion to the large profits that may reasonably be anticipated, an investment in Cossols secures 7 per cent. until 1876.

Charles Cammell and Co. 70 to 72½; John Brown and Co., 72½ to 75; Chatterly Iron, 30 to 31; Stavely Coal and Iron, 52 to 53 prem. The third annual meeting of the Whitehaven Iron Mines will be held on Friday; the directors' report states that the expenditure, except the sums spent upon the railway, have been met out of revenue, and the half-year's working leaves a profit of over 300′c, while the reserves of ore have been increased from 8½,125 tons to 100,000 tons. The company is receiving the large sum of 1′c. 8s. 3d. per ton for its ore, owing to unexpired contracts. For the purpose of completing the railway, the directors propose to issue 8000′c worth of debentures, which will be offered to the shareholders in the first instance. It is believed that when the railway is completed it will at one commence to

EXPORTS OF COAL .- By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higgin-Exports of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in June was 1,038,754 tons, against 954,847 tons in the corresponding month of 1873, showing a increase of 83,947 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 547,755 tons; Yorkshire, 76,809 tons; London, 6036 tons; Liverpool, 53,883 tons; Severn Ports, 253,654 tons; and Scotch Ports, 100,657 tons. The increase was—Northern Ports, 89,896 tons; Yorkshire, 12,024 tons; London, 649 tons; Liverpool, 8116 tons; and Scotch Ports, 11,877 tons.—Decrease: Severn Ports, 33,615 tons. Total exports, January to June inclusive, 5,640,678 tons; corresponding period last year, 5,554,562 tons: increase in 1874, 86,111 tons.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. are inviting subscriptions for 200,000l.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. are inviting subscriptions for 200,000l.

Seven per Cent. Debentures of the Bolivar Rahlway Company was formed in April, 1873, to construct a line ofrailway 62 miles in length to connect the copper mines of Aros, in Venezuela, with the port of Tucacas, and the total contract cost was 421,000l. The works of the railway are now progressing satisfactorily. The line, which has been cleared throughout almost its entire length, is open for the first section. Four-fifths of the material have been sent out and paid for, and the present contractors have expressed their confident being brought down by it daily to Tucacas for shipment. Meanwhile, operations it he mines are being actively carried on in anticipation of the opening of the line, and there is not the least reason to doubt that the New Quebrada Company (Limited), the owners of the Aroa Mines, will be able to fulfil their contract with least reliable to the contract with the railway company, or that there will be any delay on their part in commencing to do so. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The LONDON AUCTION AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY has been

to do so. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The LONDON AUCTION AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY has been formed with a capital of 25,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l*, each, for the purpose of carrying on the business of an auctioneer and warehouseman. The directors are fully convinced not only that there is ample room for the operation of such a company, but that the business will be highly profitable. The company proposes, under the general management of Mr. F. G. Beaton, from the manufacture, or on its own account, in large or small quantities direct from the manufacture, importers, brokers, merchants, or warehousemen, every lorders, merchants, warehousemen, bearing the profiters, merchants, warehousemen, bankers, brokers, insurance companies; and

to warehouse every description of produce and merchanlise () of being of an explosive or dangerous nature), and to make advances upon such goods while the losive or dangerous nature), re in the company's custody.

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY is introduced to public subscription as a joint-stock company with limited liability, to take over the long-established business of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Milner and long-established business of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Milner and Son, with its goodwill, trade marks, and appurtenances, for the manufacture of the celebrated Milner's Fire Resisting Safe —a name sufficient as an introduction to every commercial firm in England, the Colonies, the Continent, and the New World. The health of the senior partner, Mr. William Milner, necessitating his retirement, Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, an active partner, will remain as managing director, representing a continuing interest in the business to the extent of 95,000. In share capital and debenures out of the purchase money of 185,689. (in round figures), for which the whole concern, with works, freehold and leasehold premises in London and Liverpool, plant, goodwill, trade marks, and stores, is passed over to the company, together with a yearly income (as estimated by Messrs, Sully and Girdlestone, of Gresham House, from a careful investigation of the books) of 21,000. per annum. The capital of the company is 150,000., in 16,000 shares of 100 each, of which 10,800 are offerred for subscription, payable—10. on application, 22. on allotment, 24. on Dec 1, 20. on March 1 next year, and the final 32. on June 1 next. Dividends from June 1 last will accrue from date of payment, so that the investor comes at once into a flourishing, profitable, and paying concern of the highest order. The direction comprises the important names of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M. P.; Mr. W. T. Charley, M. P.; Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B.; Mr. W. Clay Clay, Inman, and Co.), Liverpool and Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, himself as managing director. The concern so authorised carries with it, in addition to a century's good character and a confidence of present prosperity, a sufficient guarantee of future safe conduct. The shares are 2 to 2½ premium.

It is announced that the subscription lists for the issue of 600,000.

premium.

It is announced that the subscription lists for the issue of 600,000l. share capital of the Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway Company will be closed on Tuesday next for London, and on Wednesday for the country. The Seven per Cent. First Mortage Gold Bonds of the Iowa Pacific Railway Company are 2 to 2½ prem. The Munipical Trust Certificates are par to 1 prem.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has appointed Mr. Charles Minshull, of Gray's Inn, liquidator of the West Cumberland Union Collieries (Limited).

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES.—The lode in the new drift (No. 5) is reported as much improved, being 7 ft, wide, and vein of ore 2 ft., yielding 10 tons per fathom.

is reported as much 10 tons per fathom.

Other the colliery continue to be of the most encouraging nature, and the satisfactory condition of the company's business has enabled the directors to declare another quarter's dividend, at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum. We understand that a large balance is carried forward, and there is no doubt that dividends at this rate may be looked

for with confidence.

LLANHARRAN COLLIERY COMPANY.—The warrants for the interest at 5 per cent, per annum for the first half-year of the company's operations have just been issued, and the report of the resident engineer is so encouraging that the directors consiler that the time has arrived to offer the capital in hand—14,920.—amongst the shar-holders for subscription. The allotment of this capital is intended to be made with due regard to the present holdings. The resident engineer, Mr. F. W. Dunn, in his report (July 21) says:—"With reference to the seam of coal which has been met within the trial pit, I have to inform you that it was reached at a depth of 34 yards from surface, and that it is 6 ft. 3 in. thick. The coal is bituminous, very clean, and no doubt will coke well. It is also considered a good locomotive coal, and has already given every satisfaction in firing the engine; it is now being raised, and is in constant use for that purpose. Its value may be judged by its taking the place of coal which before it was reached had to be purchased at 16s. 64 per ton. I have also to inform you that in sinking the pit to a sufficient depth for a hodge room for stock water a second scam has been struck; this one is 4 ft. in thickness, in two beds, and of an equal quality to the first seam."

BATH COLLIERY COMPANY.—We are informed that in driving

BATH COLLIERY COMPANY .- We are informed that in driving the west branch towards the new pit now sinking in this company's valuable pro perty at Twerton, near Bath, a new seam of coal has been ent 3 ft. in thickness The coal is of superior quality for both steam and house purposes.

THE DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES.—The mine has during the past 10 days been visited by several large shareholders, who thoroughly examined the surface and underground workings. Great satisfaction was felt at the progress exhibited in every department with regard to the discovery at the 112 east; those present had the opportunity of examining the splendid ore now being brought to surface from this point.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN.—News was received by letter, ria California, on Monday, that this mine was still working at a profit. Also, that the Black Hawk Mine, on the same line of reef, had crushed 450 tons for the month, which yielded over 2007, worth of gold.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American demand for our railway iron presents little improvement—in fact, it presents no improvement at all. In June we sent the Americans 12,524 tons of our railway iron, as compared with 18,016 tons in June, 1873, and 37,978 tons in June, 1872, while it the sign of the present of the sent to the sign of the sent to the sent to the sign of the sent to the sen we sent the Americans 12,524 tons of our railway iron, as compared with 18,016 tons in June, 1873, and 37,978 tons in June, 1872, while in the six months ending June 30 this year we dispatched to the United States 64,969 tons of railway material, against 120,468 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 259,011 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 259,011 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, and 259,011 tons in the corresponding period of 1872. This is the present state of affair-, and it certainly is not encouraging. The railway interest in the older settled States of the American Union has probably recovered to some extent from the great depression induced by the severe panic of last autumn. Such concerns as the Fennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Baltimore and Ohio are enabled to present a bold front to the world, and certainly rejoice in an unshaken credit. But when we extend our examination to the Southern and the Western States the case is somewhat different. In the South there is still a great deal of social and commercial weakness, and ever so many Southern lines are either reduced to absolute bankruptcy or are bordering upon it. In the Western States, again, there has been great over-projection of premature railroads, and many of these are in an abject plight. Worse still, there has arisen in the Western States a cry for State interference with and control of railways. The extraordinary doctrine has been promulgated in Wisconsin that after a railway has been completed at great cost by a group of capitalists the State has rightful power to step in and fix the rates to be charged for the conveyance of commodities at such a level as will leave no return upon the capital expended. In other words, the State—an expression which does not mean the entire pation, or the whole United States, but the State of Wisconsin. a level as will leave no return upon the capital expended. In other words, the State—an expression which does not mean the entire nation, or the whole United States, but the State of Wisconsin—claims the right to practically confiscate railway property after it has been laboriously developed. It is not surprising to find the powerful corporation known as the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company protesting with all its might against such a doctrine as this, and arguing the point in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin—which is the mere creation and creature of the Legislature of Wisconsin—confirmed the monstrous policy which that Legislature has endeavoured to enforce. This was, perhaps, to be expected; but it is satisfactory enforce. This was, perhaps, to be expected; but it is satisfactory to note that the question at issue is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal of the Great Republic, and a tribunal held in good repute for the valuable support which it has hitherto afforded to the priceless principles of abstract institute.

which it has numeric another institutes and the main cause of the many commercial difficulties under which American society labours is want of credit. Americans, as a rule, have hitherto been enabled to obtain a tolerably easy livelihood. The natural resources of the Republic are great, and far too many Americans have a contempt for credit. They are content to allow the credit of their country to remain only second-rate, and they permit the American name to be sufficient with far too many transactions in which downright rascality main only second-rate, and they permit the American name to be sullied with far too many transactions in which downright rascality is the principal ingredient. Then, the Federal system of government works very badly. The National Congress, which sits at Washington, comprises a creditable body of, upon the whole, well educated and well disposed gentlemen, although even the halls of Congress cannot be said to have been free from lobbying and carpet-bagging. But what shall we say of the 40 State legislatures which perplex, pollute, and pauperise American society? There may be, and we believe there is, some very good law-making in such States as Pensylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio. But what shall we say of Wisconsin, which is attempting to confiscate railway property? Of Mississippi, which has been a repudiator for nearly half a century? Of North Carolina, which is under the sway of a handful of ignorant darkies? Of Louisiana, which has just wiped out 40 per cent. of darkies? Of Louisiana, which has just wiped out 40 per cent. of the capital of her bondholders? Or of South Carolina, whose legis-lators "adjourn" without making provision for the payment of in-terest due to the bond creditors of the State? Truly, such fantastic tricks as these are calculated to make the very angels weep. Truly, also, such fantastic tricks dry up the springs of American commercial credit, weaken the energies of American industrial life, and chill by consequence the American demand for railway iron.

Sr. AUBYN UNITED.—Capt. John Michell reports the discovery of a lode, which he considers to be a valuable acquisition to the mines.

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Particulars by letter. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belgium)

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References: International Bank, St. Louis, Mo.—Messrs. Collins, Snider, and Co.,

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JOHN PETHERICK, M.E. (from Camborne, Cornwall), having had nearly Ten Years' experience in the different Mining Districts of Mexico, OFFERS his SERVICES to the mining world to SURVEY and FATRIFILLY REPORT on MINING PROPERTY in any part of this REPUBLIC. Pachuca, Mexico, June 13, 1874.

WANTED, by a FIRM having PATENTED MACHINERY much USED in COLLIERY WORK, an AGENT who would UNDERTAKE to TRAVEL and INTRODUCE the SAME on COMMISSION.
Address, stating qualifications, to "A. B. N.," Colliery Guardian Office, No. 5, Bouverie street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CERTIFICATED COLLIERY MANAGER, for IMPORTANT COLLIERIES in SOUTH

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Add.ess, giving age, past experience, and salary required, to WN. North and Son, Mining Engineers, Dudley, near Birmingham.

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12, JAMES STREET, OLD STREET, E.C.

WHEREAS, BY A DECREE OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, in a suit entitled BLUNT V. MERCER, 1874, B. 183, being a suit for the administration of the real and personal estate of RICHARD JOHN BLUNT, late of the Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, St. James's-square, Middlesex, Esq., in addition to the usual direction for an account of the testator's debts, IT WAS ORDERED, inter alia, that the following enquiry be made:—"An enquiry whether the testator's estate is under any and what liabilities in respect of any shares held by the testator in any joint stock companies or company, and whether it is fit and proper that any and what part of the testator's estate may be found to be subject to."

Notice is hereby given, that ALL PARTIES making any CLAIM against the ESTATE of the said RICHARD JOHN BLUNT in respect of the matters aforesaid are, by their solicitors, on or before the 5th day of November, 1874, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR CLAIMS, at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Bir Richard Malins, No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or, in default thereof they will be PEREMPTORILY EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of the said DECREE. Thursday, the 12th day of November, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Cierk

(Oliver and Sons, Union Bank Chambers, 61, Carey-street, Dated this 25th day of July, 1874. Lincoln's Inn, Solicitors).

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Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

The Supplement Representation of the filed of the supplement of the filed of the fi

to be detected.

Colliery Inspection.—In connection with the suggestion of Mr. Sidebottom that a more stringent system of official colliery inspection should be introduced in this country, will you permit me to ask, through the Manny Joarnal, for a few comparative statistics? I wish to know how many tons of coal were raised during 1873 for each life lost in England, France, Prussia, and Belgium respectively? Also, how many men were employed in that year in each of those countries for each life lost? I am convinced that it will be found that coal mining is safest in Prussia, the order being Prussia, Belgium, England, France.—Sigherneric

Monester.

Morations for Minu Shares.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouched for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

Basimilar position from the public.

Solis for Advartisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

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"Equitas;" (Utah Retrospects) Next week ""G. R." ""C. B."

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the Mining Journal, post free, at the price of \$8 50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remiting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 1, 1874.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

The motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the present system of official colliery inspection made in the House of Commons on Monday, by Mr. SIDEBOTTOM, would, had it been agreed to, really have placed us in our efforts to prevent loss of life in collieries precisely where we were 40 years ago, and would have neutralised all the useful work which experience and the earnest desire of our legislators to attain the object in view have rendered it possible to accomplish in the interval; it is, therefore, a matter for much congratulation that the motion was withdrawn; and it is beyond question that Mr. MACDONALD accurately expresses the views of all who are competent to speak upon the subject in maintaining that all tion that Mr. Macdonald accurately expresses the views of all who are competent to speak upon the subject in maintaining that all that is necessary is that the stringent laws already passed by Parliament should be properly carried out. The Inspectors are not neglectful of their duties; though, being but mortals, they no doubt occasionally err in judgment. The Inspector is, as a rule, well acquainted with all the mines in his district which are not safe, and usually also knows the extent of the danger in each; but the law distinctly directs—and public opinion would not permit the direction to be disregarded—that no prosecution shall be commenced against the owner, agent, or manager if he has taken all reasonable means to prevent the cause of complaint. And it would obviously be unjust to exact anything more stringent, although doubtless there are isolated cases where those having the control of collieries go so closely to an infraction of the law that it is regretable they should escape punishment—the management, or want of management, of the Astley Deep Pit which called forth Mr. Sidenottom's motion was a case in point.

of management, of the Astley Deep Pit which called forth Mr. Sidenofton's motion was a case in point.

The statement of one of the Inspectors—"I have been long of opinion that the ventilation has been very defective, and have expressed myself to that effect in many ways; and, although I consider the mine dangerous, I do not say the danger is so imminent as to justify me in going to the extreme length of arbitration"—quoted by Mr. Macdonallo represents a very common condition of affairs, and we would undertake to say that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, if the Inspectors or the Home Secretary attempted to bring the question to an issue the decision would be adverse to the Government authorities, owing to the difficulty of inducing those engaged in the authorities, owing to the difficulty of inducing those engaged in the mine to give full and reliable evidence to establish the existence of the danger, from the feeling that in doing so they are "quarrelling with their bread and butter." These are facts which must not be lost sight of, nor must it be forgotten that the failure of any prosecution, or its equivalent, commenced by the Government authorities against the colliery authorities weakens the influence of the Government autho against the collery authorities ment finspector more than 10 successful prosecutions would strengthen it. In the case of the Dukinfield calamity the jury found that "There of the Dukinfield calamity the jury found that is evidence that the Astley Deep Pit was * in a state of complete anarchy, owing to the interference of Mr. Benjamin Ashron and his constituting conflicting authorities in the mine;" and the further declared that they considered "There was distinct evidence at the complexity of the constitution of the con as to the employment of incompetent persons, and placing them in authority." Under these circumstances there would appear to be no doubt that a large series of actions under Lord CAMPBELL'S Act could be maintained against the owners of the colliery, and there is, perhaps, nothing that would do more to increase the popularity of the Miners' Association than the prompt supply of the requisite funds for carrying on the prosecutions. They would not fail to obtain external pecuniary aid, and their success would do more than aught else to increase the influence of the Government Inspectors, and to render the working miner's occupation less dangerous, for, unfortunately, such management as that which prevailed at the Astley Deep Pit is too often the result of erroneous notions of economy, which condemnation in heavy damages by a Court of law would very recedibly discol

speedily dispel.

But the great question which the adoption of Mr. Sidenorrow's motion would have raised is that of governmental or private management of coal mines, and this question has been so thoroughly dis-

cussed in all its bearings during the past quarter of a century that its revival would be fruitless. It has been demonstrated that greater safety results from making each colliery proprietor responsible for the safety of his own property, than from relieving him of responsibility by placing the appointment of all officials by the Government. Mr. Sidebottom is in error in supposing "the present system of inspection nothing but a delusion and a sham," and he is injudicious in desiring that it should be the duty of the Government Inspectors—they have already the right—to descend collieries to examine the workings. To periodically examine the workings withexamine the workings. To periodically examine the workings without being able to enforce alterations considered necessary would be useless; to give the Inspector power to order alterations whilst responsible officers have control of the pit would be absolutely encouraging that anarchy which led to the death of half a hundred men, and is condemned by the jury in the very case upon which Mr. SIDEBOTTOM based his motion for a Royal Commission. His notions may possibly appear plausible in theory, but, like the firedamp indicator, would prove murderous if applied in practice. The 31 General Rules, if properly enforced—and this can readily be done by the co-operation with the Government Inspectors of the working colliers themselves—would ensure all the safety that can be hoped for, and would render coal mining as safe as any other. For the duties which it is desirable that the Government Inspectors should perform the present staff is sufficient, and the amount of safety sesured in Prussia and Belgium—less than in Great Britain, even with our existing defects—is not such as to encourage any change in the direction indicated by Mr. Sidebottom. direction indicated by Mr. SIDEBOTTOM.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

Under the above head Mr. A. MACDONALD, M.P., has again called there the above nead Mr. A. MACDONALD, M.P., has again called attention to the large sums of money now held by private individuals from subscriptions sent from all parts of the kingdom for the relief of widows and children of men killed by explosions in collieries. The letter of the member for Stafford, which appeared in last week's Journal, shows what difficulties are thrown in the way of obtaining any information in respect to the surplus of any such fund. As we are to some extent responsible for some of the way of obtaining any information in respect to the surplus of any such fund. As we are to some extent responsible for some of the statements made by Mr. MACDONALD, and having given some attention to the subject, we feel that we cannot allow it to pass altogether out of notice without n aking one more effort to bring to light the locale where the remains of the Mansion House and other funds are to be found. In doing so we cannot but express our surprise that gentlemen of high social position should, apparently at least, when challenged through the medium of the Times and the other leading papers in the metropolis, as well as those in the provinces, refuse to give any information with regard to the large sums of money entrusted to them for charitable purposes. To say the least, such reticence in the eyes of many persons has a very jugly look about it. Although we cannot for a moment suppose but what everything relating to the disposal of such moneys, and the holding over of the balances, has been done in a honourable manner, and with the best intentions. But there is no reason why a balancesheet should not be presented with regard to such moneys, the same as has this week been given with respect to the Bengal Famine Fund, no doubt called forth by what has appeared in the papers with respect to the sums held by certain persons, and given some years since for the bayest of these who have been left destinations. espect to the sums held by certain persons, and given some y nee for the benefit of those who have been left destitute by liery disasters.

Mr. Macdonald states that, in reply to a letter of his, the Lord Mayor of London informed him that he knew nothing whatever of the surplus money sent to the Mansion House for the benefit of the widows and children of the men killed by the explosion at the Oaks widows and children of the men killed by the explosion at the Oaks Colliery in 1866, whilst a second application, asking if his Lordship knew of any person connected with the Corporation who could give the required information, was not replied to. We are glad to say that we are in a position to throw some light on the matter, and, therefore, state without hesitation that Alderman Phillips, who, we believe, was Lord Mayor at the time, as well as Alderman Gabriel and Sir Sidney Waterlow, took an active part in the disposal of some portions of the subscriptions, of which some 10,000L or 12,000L still remain in the hands of some person or persons. Knowing of the large surplus, an effort was made about a couple of months ago to obtain a portion of it towards the relief of 83 persons, 60 being children, who were left totally unprovided for owing to an explosion which took place at the Morley Colliery, near Leeds, at the close of 1872. A courteous application was made to Mr. Alderman Phillips, but it was never answered. Whether this is the etiquette pecular to the members of the great Corporation of the City of London we are unable to say; if it is so, we should recommend that it be at once broken through, and the rule which prevails amongst gentlemen and men of education adopted in its place. In refusing all information with respect to large sums of money sent to the Manion House for eartier needing mended in senting were to the Manion House for eartier needing mended in senting were to the Manion House for eartier needing mended in senting were and the rule which prevails amongst gentlemen and men of education adopted in its place. rails amongst gentlemen and men of education adopted in its place. In refusing all information with respect to large sums of money sent to the Mansion House for certain specific purposes is a serious reflection on the entire Bench of Aldermen, if not the whole of the Corporation. Indeed, if it is to go forth to the world that money sent to the Lord Mayor of London in his public capacity is not to be accounted for, we feel assured that the wealthy and charitable will pause once, twice, if not thrice, before they will send their money to be distributed through such a channel. It is in the high and honourable character of our City magnates that the public repose confidence in supplying them with the funds for benevolent purposes, and there should, therefore, be no hesitation whatever on their part in stating how they have disposed of the money entrusted to them.

As we have given the names of the gentlemen who know all about the Oaks Colliery Explosion Fund, and to which we would add that of the secretary at the Mansion House (Mr. Gibbs), we shall now look forward confidently to seeing a statement showing the disbursements, as well as the amount in hand, if only for the honour and credit of the Aldermanic Bench of the City of London. To refuse to do so can only have the effect of preventing moneys being sent to the Mansion House in the future on the occasion of any great calamity, now that public attention has been called to the question of the large sums en-trusted to our Lord Mayors for distribution, whilst, so far from adding lustra it is calculated to targish the reputation of our great civic lustre, it is calculated to tarnish the reputation of our great civic

dignitaries.

We are glad to state that our own efforts in a different direction have been more successful. We some few months since called the attention of Lord WHARKCLIFFE (as one of the trustees of a fund amounting to 2284/. 178., a portion of the surplus of what was known as the Hartley Fund, sent for the benefit of the sufferers by colliery explosions in the West Riding) to the destitute state of some 83 women and children who lost their bread winners by the explosion which took place at the Morley Colliery. The courtesy and kindly feeling shown by Lord WHARNCLIFFE stands out in pleasing contrast with the treatment received by Mr. MACDONALD and others at the hands of the Lord Mayor and some of the Alderman of the City he Lor Mayor and some of the of London, whose reticence in a matter in which the honour of the Mansion House is involved is truly surprising. An application to Lord WHARNCLIFFE received an immediate answer, whilst his lordship at once put himself in communication with Mr. W. H. PEACOCK, of Barnsley, the honorary secretary of the fund alluded to, and we have that gentleman's authority for stating that a meeting of the trustees, amongst whom are Lord FITZWILLIAM, Lord HALIFAX, and, we believe, Mr. W. S. STANHOPE, M.P., will be called shortly after Parliament is prorogued. Some decision will then be come to with regard to the disposal of the money, and we have every reason to believe that the claims of the Morley women and children will be taken into consideration. To them there is no doubt a very investigation. into consideration. To them there is no doubt a portion of the money will be allotted, in which case our great object we have had in noticing the disposal of colliery accident funds will have been realised.

There are other moneys in the hands of private individuals, of

There are other moneys in the hands of private individuals, of which one scarcely ever hears a word, although we have no reason to believe otherwise than that the interest from them is devoted to benevolent purposes. But we quite agree with Mr. Macdonald that the sums subscribed by a large number of persons for a specific object should not be alienated from the intention of the donors, either in sending colliers to watering places, sanatoriums, or even the hospitals. The surplus of money given by the benevolent for the relief of the sufferers by a serious colliery calamity we also

think should not be left at last to the disposal of any one person think should not be left at last to the disposal or any one person. We do not wish to insinuate that those persons by obtaining the control of such moneys deserve to gain a reputation for benedence without incurring the expense; but what we wish to see is that the money given for the relief of those who are destitute owing to the money given for the reflect of those who are destruce owing to colliery explosions is not devoted to totally foreign purposes. As Mr. MacDonald has assured us that he intends persevering until Mr. MACDONALD has assured us that he internet persevering until he obtains the information he has askel for, we have no doubtout what his efforts will ultimately be successful, as we shall be mes happy in aiding him so far as we can in the useful work he has undertaken, and in respect of which he has met with so many difficulties at the outset.

ENGLISH COMPANIES AND AMERICAN MINES.—The doubt existing as to whether English companies can obtain United States Patents for mines is ably discussed by Mr. Lewis Chalmers, of the Exchequer Mill, Alpine County, Chlifornia, who explains that up to 1866 digging for minerals on the public domain—no matter by whom—was a trespass, and as such punishable. On July 26 of that year an Act was passed by Congress, sec. 1 of which provides "That all the mineral lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurreyed are laid expected." ENGLISH COMPANIES AND AMERICAN MINES. are laid open to all citizens of the United States, and to those who have declared their intention to become such, subject to statutory regulations, and also to the local customs and rules of the miners in the control of the contro declared their intention to become such, subject to statutory regulations, and also to the local customs and rules of the miners in the several mining districts not in conflict with the United States." In appears that this license to search for minerals, and the right of possession accruing thereon, is all that has been recognised by the Legislature in the way of title until the fee simple should be acquired by the purchase of the solum; but this title, such as it is, has always had the protection of the law, if properly acquired, and subsequently maintained by custom work, and could be transferred to and held by an alien on the same conditions. The Mining Act of 1872 converts this holding into a fee simple title, but while making it lawful to convey a patent "to any person whatever" does not enable a foreigner or foreign corporation to procure by direct application this indispensable safeguard to the security of his title Quoting Gregory, whose work on "The Mining Laws of California is accepted as an authority, he adds:—"That aliens are in possession of patents alone and associated with American citizens is a well-known fact, and that foreign capital has materially assisted in developing the mineral resources of the country cannot be denied. There is no provision in the law to deprive the preigner of his claim by confiscation, and his title to mining property is not inconsistent with the other laws of the United States, a with the State constitution and laws." The Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco, referring to Mr. Chalmers' communication, and observes that if either of the proposed Bills commelling mineral and observes that if either of the proposed Bills commelling mineral and observes that if either of the proposed Bills commelling mineral and observes that if either of the proposed Bills commelling mineral and observes that if either of the proposed Bills commelling mineral and observes that if either of the proposed Bills commelling mineral cannot and the proposed Bills controlling mineral cann with the State constitution and laws." The Mining and Scientic Press of San Francisco, referring to Mr. Chalmers' communicating admits that the companies in question are in an anomalous position, and observes that if either of the proposed Bills, compelling mines to patent their claims, passes Congress, then the position of these foreign companies will be still more embarasssing, since the Bill say they must apply for a patent, and the mining law contains no prevision by which they may do so. However, the instructions from the Commissioner, accompanying the mining law, say that prod of citizenship is required, but that where the applicant is a corporation accopy of their charter or certificate of incorporation may be filed in lieu of evidence of citizenship. Whether these foreign companies could apply for a patent by this clause is a question for a competent lawyer to decide, but they probably cannot, since they who have patented their claims, under the Act of May 10, 187, have been compelled to transfer their property temporarily to a American citizen. No company likes to do this, for it is a risy business to transfer property worth thousands of dollars even for short time. We have heard of one instance at least where the company was made to suffer severely from lack of honesty in the party to whom the transfer was made. Californians, also, consider that they ought to know definitely the local status of the British limitel companies, for it is asked if the trustees are only liable for the amount they invest in the paid-up capital, who then is responsible when that is exhausted? when that is exhausted?

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company urgently all upon the stockholders to use "nothing but the best quality of sterails. The president styles a continuance of the use of iron talls "useless expenditure of money." The anthracite coal movement Pennsylvania to June 27 this year amounted to 8,710.884 tons, against 8,949,344 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease this year of 238,460 tons. The bituminous coal movement depennsylvania to June 27 this year was 1,438,401 tons, agains 1,444,399 tons in the corresponding period of 1873. A letter four Philadelphia, dated July 8, states that more orders had been received for iron within the ten days ending with the date indicated than in the previous six weeks. An active fall business is anticented. than in the previous six weeks. An active fall business is an pated in Pennsylvania in iron and coal.

MINING IN INDIA—THE VAZEERI RUPI.—Some few months sin an interesting notice of the Vazeeri Rupi country was published the Mining Journal, based upon the handsome volume on the subjective written by Mr. Calvert, of Kulu, and it is gratifying to find that work of development has already been commenced. Advices find the commenced of the Vazeeri Rupi and the Rup work of development has already been commenced. Advices for the Pringate (dated June 20) state that the mines of the Vare

work of development has already been commenced. Advices the Pringate (dated June 20) state that the mines of the Yare. Rupi Company are being "Gradually developed with satisfactory results. Mr. Calvert with his staff not enter upon their work till early in March, yet they have opened upon leviled lodes; ten of these will pay to work. They assay from 25 to 57 oz. silver the ton of ore, and of lead from 55 to 75 per eent., with enough gold to propose the company is the working of three or four mines formerly wrought for kings of Delhi by the forced labour of their subjects, and said to be bloom got the Siths, and planted and built over by the natives to hide them, so as toget their ever being worked by forced labour again. The almighty dollar has seen the prejudices of the natives and secured their heatly co-operation, and rest about 30 experienced miners from Yarkund have obtained work at the mineral control of the state of the state of the state of the state of salt. There is a market on the spot for all the minerals of the Yazeri Rand at much higher prices than rule in your markets at home. The classification of the past few months the valley of the Vazeri Rupi, or to make the state of the vazeri Rupi of the Care and four merchants of Glasgow and London) continue to prosecute the work of the control of the state of the Vazeri Rupi, or to trail to mines of Siliger Country of the Vazeri, will soon attract large number to mines of Siliger, which they are now working."

Grantfying Presentation At the Twerton Colliers.

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GRATIFYING PRESENTATION AT THE TWERTON COLLIERIES—meeting was held at Twerton, on Monday evening, by the works and others in the employ of the Bath Colliery Company (Limits to present their manager, Mr. D. Macdonald D. Stewart (who is in great to be a superintend the opening of a mineral estate in the neighborhood of Bristol), with an address and testimonial expressive of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control respect and esteem in which he is held by them. The chair taken by the overman, Mr. Charles Poultney, who in the course is peech referred to the good relations, the harmony, and satisful that had existed at the works since Mr. Stewart assumed the management that had existed at the works since Mr. Stewart assumed the management that had existed at the works since Mr. Stewart assumed the management that had existed at the works had been dealing with them, and observed he had won their respect and could not set occasion pass without giving him some tangible proof of the control of the management him. For this purpose a subscription was opened and respond to the management him. For this purpose a subscription was opened and respond to the mental two policy of the mental two policy him. For this purpose a subscription was opened and respond to the mental two policy of the mental two policy him with a timeplece and two helps were ypleasing duty of presenting him with a timeplece and two helps were ypleasing duty of presenting him with a timeplece and groups and Ventilation, with their sincere wishes for his future weel he settle, as years to come look back with pleasure upon this recognition was accounted the presentation made with much enthusiasm. Mr. Stewart, then the presentation made with much enthusiasm. Mr. Stewart, then the presentation with the address came home with such a peculiar and tender sense the strength of the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the such as peculiar and tender sense to the such as the respect and esteem in which he is held by them. It taken by the overman, Mr. Charles Poultney, who in the

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that you with whom I have been in daily communication come forward and say you have done justly, you have gained our esteem, and carry our good wishes, gives this beautiful timepiece an instrinsic worth, and will cause me ever to think of my connection here with pleasure."—After more speeches, and giving cheers of my connection here with pleasure."—After more speeches, and giving cheers their manager, the men separated, having spend a very pleasant evening. The timepiece was a beautiful and elegant design, and surmounted with a gold plate, timepiece was presented to D. Macdonaid D. Stewart by the workmen and others engaged at the Twerton Collieries, it token of the respect and esteem he was held by them during the time he was manager of the above collieries, A.D. 1874."

Bronfloyd.—We gave a short summary last Saturday of the proceedings of the general meeting held the previous day, and have now the pleasure of referring our readers to a rerbatim copy in our columns of this day. We congratulate our valued correspondent (Mr. Balcombe) on the possession of the energy which has enabled him, under difficulties of a very trying nature, to bring about so successful a resuscitation of this company, and we sincerely hope, by a return of only a small portion of the success of the past, that a resumption of prosperity will ensue which will fully justify the members in their adherence to the faith which has governed the company for the last 22 years. The effect of the re-constitution will be to reduce the capital of the company to its normal prosperous state, and so represent the sum actually expended on the mine to the present time—thus to cancel the 30,000/, bonus capital which was given to the proprietors in 1870 to meet the requirements of the London Stock Exchange, and with which capital the company has ever since been overweighted. Such reduced capital will be distributed pro rata, and will thus bear the same relative proportions to the entire property, as the late holding was represented by a larger number of shares, and of course any sum the mine may from time to time earn will be divisible in the same ratio. The mine has paid very large dividends, and it is quite possible the development of the discovery made in June last only will attach such a value to the property that, with the proved holding down, and value of the north lode in the 96, below the great junction, the members who may retire will have serious reason to regret it. BRONFLOYD.-We gave a short summary last Saturday of the

CARBONIC ACID GAS AS A MOTIVE POWER.

Our readers are well aware that from time to time various substitutes for steam as the motive agent of engines, more or less similar to those which are in ordinary use, have been proposed. It cannot be said that as yet any have been attended with that practical success which was to be desired. This is, however, no reason why further efforts should not meet with a more favourable result, and we have had laid before us certain proposals which are near of a

why further efforts should not meet with a more favourable result, and we have had laid before vs certain proposals which appear of a very valuable character; though of course in this, as in other matters, experience will have to decide the problem.

Carbonic acid gas naturally suggests itself as a likely subject for experiment. It may be reduced into a liquid state by the compression of its own molecules under a pressure of some 33 atmospheres, and the merest tyro will at once see what an immense reservoir of force carbonic acid gas so treated must be. Dr. D. W. Gwynne, noting this, has for some time been engaged in devising means for tillising this property of CO₂; and has arranged a complete system for its production and application, the plans for which were forwarded by him to the Earl of Caithness some six months since. Dr. Gwynne generates his CO₂ by the treatment of some substance containing it in combination by an acid. Limestone, chalk, the carbonates of the alkalis, &c., would yield an inexhaustible supply, and the acid might either be sulphuric or hydrochloric. Where economy of space is a consideration a bicarbonate of an alkali

the carbonates of the alkalis, &c., would yield an inexhaustible supply, and the acid might either be sulphuric or hydrochloric. Where economy of space is a consideration a bicarbonate of an alkalicular between the sulphuric or hydrochloric. Where economy of space is a consideration a bicarbonate of an alkalicular between the sulphuricular between the substantial could be employed, would be acted upon by the acid in a closed receptacle or generator, a general idea of which would be supplied by one of the cylinders used in the manufacture of aërated waters. The generator would be fitted with a gauge, and suitable means for attaching it to a receiver. A double cock or collar would serve to cut off the connection with the receiver, and the gauge would show the pressure. The receiver represents precisely the steamchest of an ordinary steam-engine, and as such an engine may, and often does, have several boilers, so to each receiver may be attached anynumber of generators required, determined by the needed amount of power. From the character of the fittings one or more generators may be removed or replaced without interfering with the tension of the gas in the receiver. Under the receiver Dr. Gwynne places a small furnace; and as the tensive power of the gas is greatly increased by the addition of heat—1480 volume for each degree—the value of this arrangement will be seen.

By Dr. Gwynne's process it is easy to obtain gas which would exercise a power of 30 atmospheres without liquefaction. Such a pressure, however, would, in his view, never be required, and any graduated pressure from 1 up to 30 could readily be obtained by due regulation of the apparatus and materials. As the deadly nature of the gas (which causes closure of the gatottis or attempted

graduated pressure from 1 up to 30 count readily be obtained by due regulation of the apparatus and materials. As the deadly nature of the gas (which causes closure of the glottis or attempted inhalation) requires a provision for its neutralisation in its escape from the engine, Dr. Gwynne has met this by passing the escape pipe into a tank of lime-water.

Such in brief is an outline of a plan which well deserves attention. Sooner or later some substitute for steam must be found, and ha ta public benefactor, who labours to that end

he is a public benefactor who labours to that end.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—THE AEROPHORE.

Some six months since details were published in the Mining Journal of the very ingenious and useful apparatus—the aërophore—invented by Messrs. Denayrouze and Co., of Queen-street, City. and the recent deplorable explosion at Wigan should suffice to cause increased attention to be given to the question of providing at every colliery the most approved contrivances for saving life and property in the unfortunate event of an explosion occurring, more especially as it is heaven doubt that in this respect helf-en-hour's work comery the most approved contrivances for saving life and property in the unfortunate event of an explosion occurring, more especially as it is beyond doubt that in this respect half-an-hour's work in the pit at the scene of the calamity immediately after it has happened is of considerably greater importance than many hours work after any lengthened interval has been permitted to elaspe. There are, of course, many instances in which the obstacles in the shape of fallen roof, sides, timber, and disabled winding-gear renderingress to the scene of the accident practically impossible, but in almost innumerable cases the advantages that would result from rendering it unnecessary to consider the dangerous state of the atmosphere would be inestimable, and the Dukinfield explosion appears to have been one of those cases, for Mr. Jacob Higson, M.E., of Manchester, writing to the English representative of Messrs. Denayrouze, shortly after the occurence, says:—

"The result of my experiments with the aerophore have satisfied me that any atmosphere, however polluted by noxious gases, can be safely entered with it. Within the last few years I have seen, on many occasions, where both life and property would have been saved by its use. The recent explosion at Dukinfield set fire to the coal and materials near the shafts, and great difficulty was experienced in subdung it, by reason of the inability of the meu to breathe for any length of time an amosphere charged with smoke and sulphur. Had your apparatus been at hand the take of extinguishing the fire would have been trendered easy, especially as there was sufficient water power at hand, which by the aid of your lamp could have been turned at once directly on to the fire. I am sure all parties interested in collieries and mines will, after trying the aerophore, come to the same conclusion amyself."

It has been very truly observed that instead of permitting miners to struggless a term was a surfaced.

It has been very truly observed that instead of permitting miners to struggle as heretofore, at the risk of their lives, against the noxious vapours, the aerophore will supply them with fresh air and ample light. Thus, all difficulty of breathing and lighting will, together with the supply the su ons vapours, the aërophore will supply them with Iresn air and one vapours, the aërophore will supply them with Iresn air and ample light. Thus, all difficulty of breathing and lighting will, together with all danger, at the same time disappear. Moreover, if an explosion should occur during the progress of ordinary workings, means will henceforth be at hand to convey immediate aid to those whom the explosion has not killed. Thus, by one small and portable apparatus Messrs. Denayrouze have enabled the miner to penetrate at once and remain several hours in the most deadly atmosphere without inconvenience, whilst he has free use of his arms and legs, and complete liberty of movement. And with regard to the air-pump, upon which, of course, everything depends, it is of so simple a nature that it can never either from ignorance or disuse become disarranged, whilst the internal valve of the regulator is so protected as to render it impossible for it to get out of order. With regard to distant workings, it is evident that the depth to which a miner can reach must be limited by the length of tubing at his disposal, and if it were ne-

cessary to work the pump outside the mine this objection would in many cases prove fatal; but the pump itself is so small that it can be worked in a gallery however narrow, and carried either by hand or a small truck to the very threshold of the scene of the accident. The reliability of the acrophore is beyond question, and as the price is trifling, as compared with the enormous benefits it is destined to confer upon miners, it is certainly worthy of extensive adoption.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

July 30.—Since our last report little alteration has appeared in an district as regards the aspects of trade, business being still the district as regards the aspects of trade, business being still dull, the burden of complaint being slackness of orders, buyers only dull, the burden of complaint being slackness of orders, buyers only purchasing coal in such quantities as will just meet the present limited demand. Some little local improvement in the iron trade is reported, and more employment is likely (it is understood) to be found for workmen by one or two idle furnaces being put in blast; but a brisk trade must not be counted upon until present stocks are much further reduced. Gradually the Forest railway system is advancing, but we regret to report that although the Severn and Wye Company's lines are so far completed between Lydney and Lydbrook as to admit of general traffic, no regular passenger trains have yet been put on; but the why and wherefore of such tardy movements are not made public. A hitch with the Great Western Company has been hinted, but more likely a heavy drain on their capital for necessary outlay in constructing their works has rendered the provision of engines and carriages less facile than under other cirprovision of engines and carriages less facile than under other circumstances. For a small company, it has shown much spirit and adventure, and deserves a good share of our respect and gratitude, inasmuch that when the Great Western Company was indifferent about providing passenger accommodation through the Forest it took up the question in earnest, but the delay in opening what portion of line is completed in investigated account near the superior of the size countered to the size countered to the size of the portion of line is completed is inexplicable, except upon the sup-position that there is some hitch or difficulty to be overcome, about which the public is not duly enlightened by the company itself, and so is left in the misty region of guessing, but which proves altogether unsatisfactory. But when all our various connecting and branch lines over the Forest are completed and put into working order, and the spirit of trade again revives, we may reasonably expect that the rich resources of mineral wealth lying beneath its surface will be much more fully developed than is at present the case. The recent parliamentary committee of enquiry upon Forest interests is not expected to lead to very satisfactory results, although some good will, unquestionably, come out of its appointment and labours. The miners' annual demonstration came off at the Speech House, on Saturday, with diminished numbers and enthusiasm, although as "outing" the day was a pleasant and enjoyable one.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

July 30.—Patient expectation has been the ruling condition in mining matters during the last few days. On all hands it has been felt that a rise in the tin standard was imminent, but that rise, it was considered, would not take place until after the Banca sale, which came off yesterday. The quantity of tin ore from Australia has so fallen off as to be little more than nominal, and at present prices the smelters are said to have been making a good thing over buying the low-quality Australian ore at 20% per ton, and smelting it here in the West.

However else the parliamentary session may be barren, we have now the definite assurance (of the probability of which we spoke some few weeks since) that the Rating Bill will pass, and with it the clause for the rating of Cornish mines on the basis of dues, for which we are indebted to our County Committee and the efforts of our local members. This Bill is precisely the same that the House of Lords rejected last year, when it was brought in by the late Goboth lords rejected has year, when it was orought in by the late dovernment. Now, without the slightest alteration in the Bill or its accessories, they have passed it without discussion. Their action of last year, purposeless as it now seems, has cost the Liskeard Union hundreds of pounds. Perhaps on the whole, however, it has helped the mines in the depression, though that, of course, was never considered.

considered.

The Western Daily Mercury has published a complete list of the works on the Red River, and of the dues paid on each for the year ending March last. They prove in detail what has been several times stated in gross, and was authoritatively averred by Mr. T. S. Bolitho at the Cornwall meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, that the Red River returned to those who worked it quite 40,000% worth of tin a year. Under the present system of dressing, if it were as long again, and had no more mines in its course, the chances are that it would return 40 or 50 per cent. more. All mechanical modes of dressing must be more or less imperfect, and there is a constant process going on, by which more and more ore is being is a constant process going on, by which more and more ore is being freed from the gangue as the stream flows on. Under chemical treatment the loss would be infinitesimal, but a thoroughly practical and economical mode of chemically treating tin ores has yet to be devised. The list of owners and amount of dues paid by each is as

interested in mining matters, and who was an active and valuable member of the County Committee on the mines rating question. We allude to the late Mr. Frederick Hill, solicitor, and leading partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Grylls, Hill, and Hill, solicitors, Helston. The deceased gentleman was born at Kingsbridge, Deron, on May 1, 1807. About 18 months ago an attack of paralysis greatly affected his health, but he so far recovered as to be enabled to attend to business until Thursday, the 18th inst., when he had a second attack after returning from his summer retreat at Porthleven. His right side was paralysed, and he was utterly prostrated, and lingered in partial unconsciousness until the 23rd inst., when death released him from further suffering. Mr. Frederick Hill had held many public offices, having been elerk to the magistrates of West Kirrier, registrar of the County Court, town clerk of Helston, a commissioner of taxes, and a trustee of the Helston Turnpike Trust. He was to hard to the Duke of Leeds, Sir R. E. Vyvyan, Bart., the Rev. Molesworth St. Abbyn, Colonel Grylls, the Trevelyan trustees, and others.

Dr. Le Neve Foster, the Government Inspector, has at length found it necessary to take legal measures to enforce the provisions

found it necessary to take legal measures to enforce the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Act with regard to the protection of unfenced shafts. Since Dr. Foster's appointment large numbers of shafts have been covered, but with regard to not a few resort to proceedings will be inevitable. The first case under the Act was heard at the West Powder Petty Sessions, when Mr. James Michell, of Newguay, was charged with having the shaft of a discontinued

of Newquay, was charged with having the shaft of a discontinued mine unprotected, situated near the road leading from Perranporth to St. Agnes, in open and unenclosed land. Mr. Chilcott appeared for Dr. Le Neve Foster, and stated that under the 13th section of the for Dr. Le Neve Foster, and stated that under the 13th section of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, penalties were inflicted for having a shaft unfenced which was within 50 yards of any highway, road, or footpath, place of public resort, or unenclosed land. This shaft was within five yards of the public road, in unenclosed land. Mr. Michell promised Dr. Foster to fence the shaft once or twice, but had failed to do so up to the present. On June 8 last the defendant was served with a formal notice in writing, requiring him to fence the shaft, but nothing had been done. Under the 3ist section of the Act every person guilty of an offence against the Act is liable, if owner or agent, to a penalty of 20t, and any other person of 2t. for each offence, and if the Inspector has given notice to a further penalty of 1t. for every day the offence continued after such notice. The charge against Mr. Michell was that he had not only left the shaft unfenced, but that he had done so after the formal written notice on June 8 last. Dr. Foster was first called, and stated that as long ago as Nov. 28 lust year he wrote to Mr. Michell asking him if he was the owner of the land, to which he received no reply. On Feb. 4 he sent him a formal notice, and then the defendant arranged to meet him. When they met a long conversation took place, and Mr. Michell promised to set about fencing the shaft at once. He thought the defendant would keep his word, but three months after that he (Dr. Foster) was passing accidentally and saw the shaft still unfenced. He then gave another formal notice, and the shaft was still unfenced. There were some loose planks over the shaft, but a child could move them, and might tumble down. P.C. Hawke deposed to giving Mr. Michell notice about the shaft, but nothing was done. The defendant, but stated that he was waiting to let the land, called Capt. William Johns, who stated that he was waiting to let the land, called Capt. William Johns, who stated that the shaft was in exactly the same state as it was when he left it 16 years ago, after removing the whim. The planks could readily be moved. The Bench said, as this was the first case under the Act, they did not want to press hard on Mr. Michell. It was, however, a very clear case. The defendant had had every notice given him to protect his shaft, and they had decided to inflict a fine of 11., and 52, each day for 13 days from the date of the notice until Dr. Foster saw the shaft last. Similar charges were heard before the magistrates at Penryn yesterday.

Just now it is not mining that absorbs the chief interest in Wost Cornwall, but the Wesleyan Conference, which is being held at Camborne. The influence of this great gathering is felt immediately in every part of the district, from Penzance to Truro, and until it is over it will be the channel into which the activities of the majority of the inhabitants of the chief mining localities will be directed.

The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Lite-

The Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art has been holding its annual meeting at Teignmouth, under the presidency of the Earl of Devon.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 30.—The general trade here continues brisk, and vessels have been scarce of late for the coasting trade. The Steam Coal Trade is good, and the price of the best very firm at 18s. per ton, but inferior sorts and manufacturing coals can be had at much lower rates. The demand for house and gas coals is moderately good, as indicated above; best coals of all kinds have yet a good sale at fair prices, but all second-class coals are plentiful, and the price received for them are comparatively low, and very considerable stocks are accumulating. The Iron Trade continues to improve, and higher prices were asked at Middlesborough on Tuesday. The local founders are very busy, and there is a good demand for the Continent also. For future delivery 65s, is readily given for No. 3, and for present delivery 70s. to 72s. 6d. No. 1 is 75s.; No. 4 forge, 67s. to 68s., net cash, or trucks at works. The rail trade is gradually improving. Heavy rails are now quoted at 8l.; light, 8l. 15s. to 9l.; ship-plates, 9l. 10s. to 9l. 15s.; merchant bars, 9l.; puddled bars, 6l. The ship-building trade is pretty brisk, but builders are generally engaged on old contracts, so that there is not much fresh demand for the class of iron that is consumed. Coke is 17s. to 18s. per ton, delivered at Middlesborough; unscreened coal, 9s. to 10s. 6d. There are accumulations at the Durham pits of small and manufacturing coals.

ACCUMULATIONS At the Durham pits of small and manufacturing coals.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The annual general meeting of this flourishing society will be held in the Wood Memorial Hall, on Saturday, when the election of a president, council, and other officers will be proceeded with. A number of new members, many of them being foreigners, stand for election, and afterwards the following papers will be read:—"On Morton's Ejector Condenser," by Mr. W. O. Ward: "Notes on the Coal Measures and Lower Carboniferons Strata of Western Newfoundland." by Mr. E. Gilpin. The raembers of this institute have an excursion to Cardiff next week to meet the members of the South Wales Mining Institute. The meetings for the reading and discussion of papers will be held on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday. The chair will be taken each day by the president, Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B. The president will give some opening remarks, and afterwards the following papers will be read:—"On a New Principle of Rock Boring," by Mr. John Wallace, of Newcastle: "On the Diamond Boring Machine," by Mr. A. Bassett, of Cardiff: "On the Coal Fields of Russia," by Mr. J. Simpson, of Blaydon on Tyne; "On the North Lincolnshire Ironstone Field," by Mr. John Daglish, of Tynemonth: "On a New Hook for the Prevention of Accidents by Overwinding, by Mr. W. Walker, of Saltburn-by the Sea; also a short paper embodying a mortion to petition the Home Secretary as to publication of past examination papers for colliery manager's certificates. It will be seen from the programme that there are a number of original papers for reading, and all of them treat of subjects which must be deeply interesting to all connected with coal and iron ore mining, &c., and there is no doubt that a most successful meeting will be held, and great numbers on thembers and their friends to the Dowlais Ironworks, and to the most remarkable coal and iron mines in the district, and other objects of interest.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jul *29.—There has been a very good demand for pig-iron during the p vit week, chiefly for foreign shipment, and a decided advance has taken place in all descriptions. Warrants steadily rose until Monday afternoon, when 88s. 3d. was paid, but on Tuesday forenoon a reaction took place to 86s. 6d., at which one or two lots changed a reaction took place to 85s. 6d., at which one or two lots changed hands, but during the same afternoon the tone became again very firm, and there were buyers at 88s. 6d. at the close. To-day the warrant market opened firm, with business at 89s. and 89s. 6d. cash, but the tone afterwards became easier, and closed with buyers at 87s. 9d., sellers, 88s. At a meeting of the ironmasters to-day, it was resolved that three-fourths of the furnaces blowing on March 13 last should now be put into blast, which will have the effect of keeping prices down in the present state of trade. The total number of furnaces in the country is 154, and of these 120 were in operation at the date referred to. A numerously attended meeting of coalmasters from the Larkhall district, which is very extensive, was also held in Glasgow. It was unanimously agreed that unless the men who were in the employment of Messrs. Hamilton, M'Culloch, and Co. returned to the works on Friday morning the whole of the colliers in the district should be declared locked-out. There is a marked scarcity of the favourite brands, and a serious reduction is still taking place in the stock in store. We subjoin approximate prices of the various brands:—

G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside) 91s. 6d to 92s. 6d....86s. to 87s. 6d.

rious orange:—		No). I.	No	. 3.
G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliver	able alongside)	91s. 6d to 92s	.6d 8	6s. to	878.
Gartsherrie ditto	ditto	115		90	
Coltness ditto	ditto	117	6		-
Summerlee ditto	ditto	115		90	0
Carnbroe ditto	ditto	100	0	90	0
Monkland ditto	ditto	95		87	6
Clyde ditto	ditto	95		87	6
Govan, at Broomielaw	ditto	92		87	6
Langloan, at Port Dundas	ditto	115		90	0
Calder ditto	ditto	115		90	0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	ditto	100		87	6
	ditto	93		87	6
Dalmellington ditto	ditto	93		86	0
Carron, at Grangemouth, se	elected, ditto	105		85	0
Shotts, at Leith	ditto	110		90	0
Kinneil, at Boness	ditto	92		87	6
Bar iron		£)	0 10 to	211	0
Nail rods	***************************************	1	1 0	~	u
2.44.	SHIPMENTS.			_	
Week ending July 26, 1873			Tons	11 6	15
Week ending July 25, 1874	***************************************	***************	2 0	8 46	19
trees chang only 20, 1014	***************************************	**************	*****	0,40	NO
Decrease				2.60	2
Total decrease since Dec. 25	1873		*********	143 75	5
mports of Middlesborough pig	iron into Grar	gemouth :	**********	200,10	
For the week ending July 2	5 1874	gemouti.	Tons	364	0
For the week ending July 2	6 1973			3,39	
I or the need chains oury .	O, 1010		*********	-,00	-
Increase				24	
Total increase for 1874	*****************	*************	**********	34,13	
ni i				04,10	

that these makers decline quoting for immediate delivery. The effect of this condition of the iron trade on the refractory miners of the Larkhall district has caused them to renew the strike there by bringing out the men at Home Farm Colliery, and those in the Cornbringing out the men at Home Farm Colliery, and those in the Collieries, the others pledging themselves to pay 2s, a week to keep them in funds while the strike lasts. The Clyde men in this district are also on strike. No doubt the stocks of iron are low, and the make deficient; but then there is only a colliered demand owing to recent high prices, and the miners would or iron are low, and the make deficient; but then there is only a reduced demand, owing to recent high prices, and the miners would do well to keep in mind that great efforts are being made in the "Iron Mountain" district of the United States to greatly develope their resources, so as to keep us not only out of the States, but also out of other markets, by keen competition. This points us to the fact that it is our policy not to allow ourselves to be under sold by our cousins in the markets where we have already a standing, else our trade would be procedified in displaced to edd lots. our trade would be speedily diminished to odd lots for special

Malleable Iron there are a few more enquiries for shipbuilding and general purposes. A new line of iron vessels is about to be built for the Dundee and East Indian trade at the former port, and quotations are being invited for angles and bulbs from brokers here for these ships. The trade is also slightly improved generally, but whether it lasts or not remains to be seen. Makers of machinery

are well employed, and large shipments of varied descriptions are The trade in castings better, and the copper and brass workers have their hands full, espe At the locomotive works there are substantial cially the former. orders on hand, and tube makers are in possession of a moderate amount of work at fair prices.

The Coal Trade is again dull, and prices continue to droop. This

The Coal Trade is again dull, and prices continue to droop. This is the case both in Lanark, Ayr, and Dumfriesshire. The men are restive under the action of reduced wages, and isolated works are on strike. The hopelessness of the struggle is now so marked that the office-bearers and agent for the Larkhall district all resigned their appointments yesterday, disgusted with their thankless task. Ultimately the treasurer and secretary were prevailed upon to continue, and the case of the agent is taken into avizandum. When the agents are taking offence at their confreres this should make them pause. The shipments of coal for the week are 40,136 tons, against 47,351 tons in the same week last year.

At a meeting of the Blochairn fron Company (Limited) the previously appointed committee and directors recommended that the space of should be placed in liquidation. The shareholders agreed to the recommend appointed as liquidators the committee and several of the directors.

DEPARTURE OF MR. E. GILBERT, TELEGRAPH E DEPARTURE OF Mr. E. GILBERT, TELEGRAPH E. CONDER, FOR JAPAN.—Mr. E level 6ff set, who will sail from Liverpool next was, on his way to take up the office of E ginser in Chief of the Government takes: at his Japan, has been presented with a calculable chronometer, and other a factor, by the officers of the North British Company and other friends. Mr. M. Laven, govern superintendent of the company, who occupied the chair, referred to the general superintendent of the company, who occupied the chair, referred to the general report left at losing Mr. Gilbert's services, and stated that Mr. San hance, is the witness-box, had admitted that but for the assistance rendered by the North British Company and Mr. Gilbert the arrangements of the new port is set in soil but have been so successfully carried out. Mr. M. Laren also referred to Mr. Gilbert's services in reducing to a pericet system the telegraph arrangements of the North British Company, which, when he entered the service, were divided into many parts. He believed no company had now so good a telegraph system is existed on the North British. He also spoke of the train communication has not be sufficial appuratus for the mellic of application of electricity. Mr. Gilbert made a brief reply, when the company broke up.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 30.—The Finished Iron Trade does not improve in the least, but rather declines. Makers' books are nearly clear of orders, and another week or two will make work still more scarce than it is at another week or two will make work still more scaree than it is at present. Enquiries still indicate that iron is in request, but buyers will not place contracts except with great reserve. Most of the works are, therefore, only partially employed, and some of them are virtually at a standstill. All hope of improvement appears to be abandoned, and it is hardly likely that under the best of circumstances there will be much activity in trade this year.

It is now known that the second reduction in the wages rate, like the first, will be 10 per cent., which altogether will make a "drop" of 20 per cent. Some of the men admit the depressed state of the iron trade at possent, but there is a general aversion to any reduction.

iron trade at possent, but there is a general aversion to any reduc-tion at all. The 10 or the 20 per cent, does not represent the actual re-duction in the earnings of the men. For weeks past the ironworks duction in the earnings of the men. For weeks past the ironworks have not worked more than half-time, and many of them have not more than two days a week, and, as a matter of course, their wages do not amount to half what they did a few months ago. The second reduction of 10 per cent. will, consequently, make a considerable difference to them. There are some of the men who say that they would prefer to know what the minimum wage rate is to be, and that the employers would announce the full reduction at once; but this cannot be the oningen of the men as a back. For the articles is the second of the men as a back. this cannot be the opinion of the men as a body, for to an intelli-gent mind the fact would suggest itself that by reducing the wages rate gradually there is a chance of the trade improving, and that the now probable minimum may not be reached. It is not yet known what course the men will take, but it is apprehended that they will resist the reduction. There is, however, much distress among the ironworkers already, and it is difficult to see how they can with any chance of success oppose the reduction. During the week the Llynvi Company have cleared 150 tons of iron to Palerno: the Rhymnay Company 2000 tons rolls to Part Said and

to Palermo; the Rhymney Company, 300 tons rails to Port Said, and 1211 tons to Drail; the Aberdare Company, 320 tons to Rotterdam; Beynon and Co., 30 tons rails to Smyrna; and Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, 357 tons to Rosario.

As stated last week, operations have been resumed at the tin-plate making works, but the demand for plates is so dull that the makers have determined to limit the manufacture.

have determined to limit the manufacture.

There is little or no change in the Coal Trade. The output exceeds the demand considerably, and stocks are still increasing, but there is a good business being done, and prices are remanerative.

The manager of the old Duffryn Colliery, the property of the Powell's Duffryn, was summoned before the magistrates of Aberdare for illegally dismissing a collier. The collier had been asked to do duty as haulier, but he refused, and was consequently discharged. The magistrates, some of whom were colliery proprietors, dismissed the case, knowing that it had been the custom for years for the colliers to act as hauliers when necessary. liers to act as hauliers when necessary.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 30.—The South Staffordshire Iron Trade has, on the whole, a somewhat more cheerful tone this week, the demand for some a somewhat more cheerful tone this week, the demand for some classes of finished iron having especially improved. The stocks of some descriptions appear to have run very short, so that merchants and consumers can no longer choose their time for purchasing. There is no declared change in quotations, which remain on the basis of 12l, per ton for marked bars; but prices generally have a somewhat firmer tendency. Sheets (ordinary) range from 13l, to 14l, per ton, and the works devoted to this class of iron are, as a rule, in very full production. The hoop, rod, and bar mills, though not in full work, are running more steadily than last reported. In the pig-iron branch there is rather a promise its afficiently encouraging rience of improvement; but the promise is sufficiently encouraging.

the pig-iron branch there is rather a promise than an actual experience of improvement; but the promise is sufficiently encouraging to induce blast furnace proprietors at Woodside, New Level, and Willenhall to re-light the furnaces which they put out four months ago. The total number now blowing in the district is thus raised to 49. Cinder pigs are 3l. 5s.; part-mine, 4l. 10s.; and all-mine, best hot-air quality, 5l. 15s. to 6l. per ton.

Mr. David Griffiths, of the Star Ironworks, Great Bridge, has purchased the Staffordshire Ironworks, near West Bromwich, where he intends producing tray-sheets, black-plates, and best sheet-iron.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade exhibits only a slight improvement as to demand. The increased output caused by the reopening of the large collieries which were closed during the strike is rapidly augmenting the supply, and cannot fail in a short time to influence prices. At present the leading firms have not announced any reduction, but some of the smaller coalmasters are making slight concessions in price to ready-money customers. The quoted standard is on the basis of 14s. 6d. to 19s. per ton for forge coal. The price of native ironstone is without change, and the demand is fairly steady. fairly steady.

Mellard's Trent Foundry Iron Company (Limited) have just sup plied the cast-iron tubbing required by the promoters of the Fair-oaks sinking, and it proves very effectual in keeping back the flow of water, which pervades the pebble beds in considerable quantity.

The Bentley Colliery Company (Limited), near Walsall, following the example of Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), in the same neighbourhood, are developing the upper coal seam on their cetate by the open work system.

estate by the open work system.

The annual meeting of ironmasters, held in Birmingham on Thurs-day afternoon, was well attended, and there was a decidedly firmer tone in business, pigs being especially in request at improved rates. Sandwell Park Colliery shares are quoted on the Birmingham Stock Exchange 1150; two shares were offered for sale by auction at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, by Messrs. Green and Burman, but

the prices offered were not accepted—740. for the A (100%) share, and 3451. for the B (501.) share. Jno. Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7 Chillington Iron, 53: Cannock and Huntington Colliery, par to 4 prem.; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 1\frac{1}{2} dis. The tendency in prices is flat. report of the Wolverhampton Rolling Stock Company for the

past year is as follows:—"Your directors are pleased to announce that the transactions of the past half-year are satisfactory. The demand for wagons has not been so marked as during the previous half-year, but in conjunction with unexe-

cut si or 'ers has been sufficient to produce fair results. The general depression of trade, and the various strikes in the coal and iron districts, are at present seriously affecting the wagon trade, but the directors trust that these influences will shortly be modified, and that with the approach of winter the usual demand will arise. The profits, as per balance-sheet, amount to 57974. 8s. 7d. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., I sees income tax, on the ordinary shares. After these payments the reserve fund will be 73724. 18s. 7d. Since the last meeting the death of one of your auditors, Mr. Thomas Griffin, has taken place, and it will be necessary for the proprietors at this meeting to elect a shareholder in his place. Your directors have in the meantime requested Mr. Aaron Atherton to examine the accounts in conjunction with the present auditor, Mr. Henry Walker. The dividend, if approved, will be payable immediately after the meeting."

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire maintains the improvement

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire maintains the improvement recently reported, and there is in several branches a promise of a steady autumn trade. Coal is in abundant supply, and prices easier. At the Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Avins in the chair), the Chairman's statement was very favourably received, and although there has been some little delay in the sinking, it was well accounted for. He expressed regret that they had not been able to do more, but explained that they were in the hands of the Diamond Rock Boring Company, who had assured the directors that they had done all they could, having spent more than double the amount of the contract entered into with the Cannock and Huntington Company. They had agreed to complete 200 yards at a cost of 750-, but up to the present time had only been able to reach 240 ft. This was owing to their having met with pebble beds, which were the only things that could cause them any difficulty. The Boring Company, he observed, had tried steel tools and other thingsthey had resorted to 5-in, and 6 in, tools, and were now trying 7-in, tools in order to give them more room. The diamond drill itself was not defective, but the pebble would not hold fast for it to pass through. They could imagine an attempt drill through a basin of marbles. The drill would go through the hardest rock known with little difficulty, but the pebbles gave way. The company, however, said they would not be beaten, and would go through the pebble eds at any cox, and although they had received nothing as yet, they were now putting down a number of 7 in, pipes, at a cost of 15s, per foot, which would show that every effort was being made, and no expense was being spared to accomplish the work. These pipes would be put down, probably, in a month, and when they had gone through the pebble best he work would be an accomplished fact, and only a week or a fortnight would be required to go through the other measures. Neither mining engineers nor directors are receiving

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

THE SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

On Wednesday there was a general meeting of the members of this Institute, at their rooms in the Exchange, Wolverhampton. The president (Mr. B. P. Walker) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs, H. B. Cuss (Sheffield), J. Naylor, J. Bromley, J. Gethin, W. J. Davies, S. Fenn, W. H. Giennie, W. Bickley, T. Parton, F.G.S., J. Laxton, J. Biggs, H. Toley, W. Rushton, S. Watkins, J. M. Davies, D. W. Lees (secretary), and others.

THE PRESIDENT delivered a valuable and comprehensive address. After some proemial observations relative to the usefulness and advantages of a society like theirs, he proceeded to say that the utilisation of the mineral treasures of tireat Britain had assurely been the gent source of our national wealth. Therefore, that these treasures might be made the best of was obviously a matter plainly saw the enormous wate of what he might call the natural capital of the empire that had occured in time past, and they knew enough to enable them to safely predict that our present means and methols of reaping the hayvest were capable of great improvement in respect alike of venomy of m terial and labour welcome to the members was any promise of economy when the exhaustion of the coal fields was no longer a contingency that might be set aside and neglected as of no importance. However, the present means and methols of relating the content of the coal fields was no longer a contingency that might be set aside and neglected as of no importance. However, the present means and methols of might provide the coal fields was no longer a contingency that might be set aside and neglected as of no importance. However, the present the present the present of the carth available. He had given much thought and consideration to the subject of Trades Unions and composit tower whose industry made the natural resources of the earth available. He had given much thought and consideration to the industrious, the life, and the dissolute, hore

efulness. (Hear, hear.)
The PRESIDENT was thanked for his valuable and instructive ad-

Mr. H. B. CUSS read an interesting paper "On Economy of Fuel in Boller Grates." Primarily, he dwelt upon the progressive increase in the output of coal, and showed that if the augmentation continued for 40 years theannual get of the mineral would be 283,000,000 tons, which, at present rates, after deducting the 13,000,000 tons exported, would make the British public pay 40,000,000, sterling more than the market value of 1862. Coming to his subject, Mr. Cuss said that most of the boliers of the district were plain cylindrical, and had a large area of fire-bars, the radiation from which would rob the boilers of one-fifth of their heat. Further, the loss of heat caused by the column of smoke rarefying the air to create a current in a stack of 58 ft. in height would be 35 per cent., loss by cinders 15 per cent., and loss by atmosphere in wrong place 16 per cent.: this made a total loss of heat from the fuel of 86 per cent. The more he reflected on the subject the more he became convinced that whilst we were depending on man to regulate the quantity of air and fuel to secure perfect combustion under boiler made a total loss of heat from the fuel of 86 per cent. The more he reflected on man to regulate the quantity of air and fuel to secure perfect combustion under boile furnaces, we held the power of making the fuel do it, not imperfectly, but automatically. The means he proposed to adopt for the supply of atmospheric air to a furnace were simply the running of four pipes from the cutaide of the chimney stack 30 ft. from the flue line down the inside of the stack to a reservoir at the bottom, and from the reservoir in one pipe along the bottom of flue to doge of dead-plate, where there would be a slide're-servoir valve, or a hollow chamber perforated with roundholes, and sliding on the back must be a plate to open and shuf as the requirements of the slack necessitated. The reservoir must be made to reach the whole width of the fire-bars, and connected with the dead-plate, which must be placed at a slight inclination to facilitate the passage of the slack on to the centre of the bars, and the emission of the air to a point most suitable for the amalgamation of the gases. The trees must be fed from a hopper of slack above the dead-plate, and a pusher continually travelling backwards and forwards for (say) 4 in. The pusher being shaped like an inverted L, its top would act as a preventive for any more passing out of the hopper than was necessary. The hopper should be made of sufficient capacity to contain slack for 12 hours' maintenance, and formed like the letter V, the bottom to be no wider than 6 in., and to be 6 in. narrower than the pusher, which travelled backward and forward under the hopper, and on the top of the dead-plate, thus continually pushing the slack forward on the top of the fire-bars, and opening the valve to admit the air in that heated state which amalgamated with the gases and ignited on arriving at the bridge, thus passing through the flues in one continuous stream of flame, and keeping the boiler at an equal and continuous heat, and also over 50 per cent. He also proposed to have hellow parts 2) per cent. After scientifically proving that heat was power, and power was beg. Mr. Cuss said that if the whole amount of heat contained in fuel could be transfitted through the material which formed the boiler, and the boiler supplied with water at 200° of heat, and from the boiler in steam at a pressure of 160 he, be square inch, through a super-heater into a pair of expansive compound condensing engines, he believed that we should obtain perfect theoretical perfection, and its stead of burning 18 lbs. of fuel per horse-power per hour, we should only region of the stead of burning 18 lbs. of fuel per horse-power per hour, we should only region of the stead of burning 18 lbs. of fuel would raise 56,880 lbs. of air to 1° of but. After illustrating the thoughtlessness of many users of steam-power in repart of economy of fuel, and ridiculing the idea that the less expensive boilers were accommical as the most improved, Mr. Cuss showed how the non-removal of said from water caused 20 per cent per annum more fuel to be used than if it had bee extracted by means of a vertical cylindrical beater—say, 3 ft. in diameter by ft. high, formed internally of horizontally corrugated plate, resembling shelves, one of in a part. He expressed his conviction that until users and manufactures of engines and their connections thoroughly saw the advantage of using the very beg material in the market requisite to the economical working of them regardless fine conclusion, Mr. Cuss spoke highly of the Baylis's patent water-heater, which hillustrated by diagrams.

Mr. Cuss was thusked by the Institute, on the motion of the President, but?

Mr. Cuss was thusked by the Institute, on the motion of the President, but?

Mr. Cuss was thusked by the Institute, on the motion of the paper.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 30.—The colliers in North Derbyshire are fast settling down to work, and the strike may be said to have terminated. The the result of the slecided action taken by the executive of the Mi Association is refusing to allow the money in hand to be paid to the members who were out. The men at Staveley have returned to work on the musters' terms, and in doing so have exhibited a wise disense. members who were out. The men at Staveley have returned to way on the musters to rms, and in doing so have exhibited a wise discretion, seeing that not only had they received an advance at a time when it was not given at other places, but they are in possession of many advantages that are not enjoyed by the men at any othercolliery in the district. During the week the Midland line of railway has resumed something like its old appearance, in long trails of coal going to the South. There has been some improvement in the tonnage going to London, although prices have in no way inproved, whilst there is every appearance that with such an abundant supply of coal as we shall now have the present rates will not be maintained. A good deal of coal from the pits on the Erewast Valley line is being sent to the metropolis, as well as into Northamptonshire and the home counties. The Shorland Colliery, near Alfreton, recently purchased from Mr. Bailey, the mortgagee, by the South Yorkshire Miners' Association for more than 70,000. is highly spoken of by the secretaries as a very valuable property, although many persons well acquainted with it are of a contrary opinion. A banking firm, it is said, has offered to lend 40,000. to complete the purchase. The Iron Trade of Derbyshire has undergone little change of late, and continues in a tolerably healthy condition.

The business doing at the leading works in Sheffield is without much alteration, several branches being particularly quiet. The plate mills have been doing very well, whilst there has been a steady trade in Bessemer rails. There is a very fair demand for malleable castings in specialities in particular, for which the works of John Crowley and Co. are noted. These include the patent carbareted malleable cast-iron, in good demand for articles in which great strength is necessary, as well as the patent chaff-cutters and lawnmowers, which have obtained a very high reputation. During the week several collieries between Sheffield and Barnsley have resumed work, and it is ex

work, and it is expected that others will follow during next wek. Very little coal is going from the district to London and the South. The leaders of the Miners' Association, in a lengthy address, have The leaders of the Miners' Association, in a lengthy address, have replied to the animadversions made upon their conduct by some of the speakers at the recent meetings; indeed, abuse on both side has been very thickly spread. Some of the men who said that their officials, whom they had raised from clogs into carriages, had be trayed them, have had the compliment returned by the publication of some interesting episodes connected with their private histor. If all go to work it is proposed to sink or purchase two collierie every year, so that ultimately the members of the Association will be independent of their present employers; in fact, they will all be colliery owners. We are informed, in the circular alluded to, that "the grand principle of co-operative industry will have become so strong, its principles will have taken such deep hold of the minds of our people, and its benefits will have become so patent to all, that nothing can stop its ownward march, or prevent its spread amongst or our people, and its ownward march, or prevent its spread amongst all trades in the country; and we ask, is this grand prospect to be shut out? Is this splendid opportunity to be lost?" The prospect is certainly a glorious one as drawn by the secretaries, but to ordinary and practical mortals it would appear to be enveloped in an atmosphere of moonshine. What the next 20 years—that being the time given for the accomplishment of such extraordinary changes—where forth it is not easy to say, but we do not think it is a time given for the accomplishment of such extraordinary changemay bring forth it is not easy to say, but we do not think it is at all likely that those of the present race of colliers who may then be alive will all be gentlemen, and, instead of working in their clay, be riding in their carriages. The prospect, however, is really a pleasant one—on paper, but we are afraid that very few colliers will swallow such a bait. However, we agree with Messrs, Normansel and Casey, that the very best thing the men can do is to resume work at once, and, having done so, they may indulge in pleasant dreams of the future.

Sir John Brown's Atlas Works at Sheffield produce from 5000 to 6000 tons of manufactured iron weekly. A new trade is coming into existence at Sheffield—the smelting of iron from ore. Serior eight of these smelting furnaces have been recently started, and 3r John prophecies the erection of 50 more within two or three years.

John prophecies the erection of 50 more within two or three yes

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—The strike of THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—The strike of miners connected with the South Yorkshire Colliers' Association has now been brought to a close. A meeting of delegates, representing 53 lodges, was held be terday at the Temperance Hall, Barnsley. After a sitting, lasting neity see hours, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That the men now out of ployment at the several collieries in connection with the Association be recommended to resume work at once upon the terms agreed to by the employers of the 18th inst., at Doncaster—10 per cent. reduction on the gross earnings, and 3% of cent. reduction to be left to arbitration. A long discussion took place with region to having the books of the Association audited by a professional accountable the subject was left over to the next delegate meeting. It is now expected that the colliers will be at work in the course of a few days; so ends the strike in one nection with an association numbering 23,000 members.

MINING NOTABILIA.

CATHEDRAL.—The lode in the shaft is worth 40% sterling for opper ore, and the levels west of same 28%. The first sale of ore will take place to 10th instant.

ST. AUBYN UNITED.—During the last month it has been profession of the growth of the gr

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—The works at both mines are now in full open WEST ESGAIR LLE.—The works at both mines are low at ration, and from recent arrangements there is no fear for the future, even independent of seasons, of any want of water. At the Western Mine the whole of machinery is in good working order; the mine is in fork, and dressing or even the seasons of a monday next. At the Eastern Mine they have during the past in sinking the shaft, met with a large rugh; as these rughs are the invariable in sinking the shaft, met with a large rugh; as these rughs are the invariable in manager appears more confident than ever that at the next level a large course lead ore will be met with, and, judging from the indications throughout, there has no doubt that his anticipations will be realised. The dressing of one has been also in the local will follow immediately on cutting into the lode in the 35 fm. feet. the mine will follow immediately on cutting into the lode in the 35 fm. feet. I would be the standard of the

The following Report arrived too late for insertion in its proper place:

ASSHETON.—M. H. Whitford, J. Craze, July 29: The lode in the 60 west will refer be a considered by the 40 is not sufficiently drained; by t The following Report arrived too late for insertion in its proper

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IN LIQUIDATION. MINERAL PROPERTY IN NORTH WALES.
THE VRON UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE VRON UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

R. M. DE ROME has been favoured with instructions from Capt. A. B. Brown, R.A., and J. H. Tilley, Esq., the Liquidators, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, upon the premises of the said company, in the parish of Halkyn, and county of Flint, all that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as—THE VRON MINERAL PROPERTY.

at noon, upon the premises of the saw instruction, and account of Flint, all that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as—county of Flint, all that VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known as—the VR of Flint of Fl

THE OLD GUNNISLAKE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the LEASEHOLD MINES and PREMISES known as the OLD GUNNISLAKE MINE, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, held under two leases, granted by the Duchy of Cornwall, dated respectively Sept. 12, 1859, and Nov. 10, 1860, at a minimum rental of £35 per annum, payable yearly in June, and which leases consists the usual covenants.

in rental of £35 per annum, payable yearly in June, and which leases conheusual covenants.

Lether with the THREE ENGINES, BOILERS, CAPSTANS, and the custy PLANT and MATERIALS, all in good working order, as a going concern, the leases and detailed list of machinery, plant, materials, &c., may be inspected to the Liquidator, Mr. F. T. PERCY WELLS, 12, North street, Souther, Westminster, from whom orders to view may be obtained.

To BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, as a going concern, the WHOLE of the TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE,

in the parish of BEERFERRIS, in the county of DEVON, including MATERIALS, MACHINERY, and SETT, and all the appliances necessary for working

the same.

The above is well known as a most promising progressive mine, and considerable quantities of mineral have been raised from it.

It may be viewed on application to the Agent, on the Mine, between 1st and so home 1st.

7th August, 1874.
Tenders, stating the highest price that will be given, to be forwarded not later than Monday, 10th day of August, 1874, to MATTHEW GREENE, Liquidator, 83, 85, Gresham House, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE.

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINE.

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED MINE are REQUIRED, on or before Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1874, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESS, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, to the Liquidator of the Mine, MATTHEW GREENE, Eqs., 83, 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made of the assets of the mine.

83, 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 24, 1874.

TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS. TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 flowest price), one of the finest ZINC MINING PROFERTIES in EUROPE, situated in the PICOS DE EUROPA, province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superficial area of 395,000 square

SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superiorial area of 395,000 square metres.

The mineral is abundant, of excellent quality; the calamine, when calcined, yields 69 per cent. of metallic zinc, and the lead, which is found in considerable quantities, yields 75 per cent. A road has been made to the mines by the propietors at a cost of 50,000 fr., and there is a good honse, worknew's cutages, blacksmiths shop, stable, &c., which together cost 15,000 fr.; also THIRTY ACRES of good FREEHOLD LAND.

The titles are a direct Government concession, free of all royalties, to purchaser for ever. A good shipping port is within easy distance, and labour is cheap and abundant. With spirited working under judicious management this property is epable of producing a net profit of at least £10,000 a year. Immediate possession given.

Address, Mr. Woods, Santander, Spain.

IRON MINE FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, the LEASE of an EXTENSIVE RED HEMATITE IRON ORE SETT for the residue of a term, of which twelve years are unexpired. Thousands of tons of ore have been sold from the mine, which is in the vicinity of celebrated iron mines, near good shipping ports, with excellent roads.

For particulars, address "J. W.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, Lordon E.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

R S A L E, —
A 50 inch Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, new.
d 50 inch ditto
ditto, with BOILER, nearly new.
d 2½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
large quantity of PITWORK and other MINING MATERIAL.
to—
W TEGALY DEPORTED.

W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

1349 ACRES TIN LANDS, Lode and Stream.
2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).
2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.
2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).
4000 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).
200 ACRES RECOAL (inland, on railway line).
201 ACRES RECOAL (inland, on railway line).
105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).
The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the firs selections made).
Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry ont arrangements.

Apply to the owner,—
CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

FOR SALE, a very good second-hand 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE. 10 ft. stroke, with TWO CORNISH BOILERS and FITTINGS, li tons each; condensing work equal to new.

Also TWO very good 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, with or without BOILERS.

Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT 30-in. cylinder ROTARY For particular, apply to JOHN P. DAVINIA, Scilitar Company culars, apply to John R. Daniell, Solicitor, Camborne.

POR SALE, an excellent 60-horse high-pressure HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE (30 in. cylinder 5 ft. stroke, with TWO spherical-ended cylindrical BOILERS, 42 ft. long and 5 ft. diameter. Also TWO SETS of 18 in. FIT PUMPs, and 200 ft. long each, with double bell crank connecting rod, and spears and gear complete. An 11 in. double-action force-pump is attached to the aggine, which can be detached or otherwise.

engine, which can be detached or otherwise.

Application to be made to THOMAS HAWKSLET, Esq., C.E., 30, Great Georgestreet, Westminster; or to Mr. LOAM, at the Waterworks Office, Nottingham.

SAML. MAPLES, Clerk to the Company.

S.B.—The articles above mentioned have been used for sinking a large shaft, and

re peculiarly well adapted for colliery and other mining purposes.

POR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.

GIVE, 14 in. cylinder, 26 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.

6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS,

6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power,

4 of Yorkshire plates throughout.

4 Apply to W. T. HENDBY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

THREE GOOD 11 RES FOR SALE.—
THREE GOOD 11 to BOILERS.

A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with A 44-in. cylinder STAMPPING ENGINE, and 9-ton BOILER, with TWO new A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and 9-ton BOILER, with TWO new A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 10-ton BOILER.

A 15-in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8-ton BOILER, with cage, &c., unpete.
The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall.
For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TYACKE, Solicitor
elston.

MESSRS, J. TAYLOR AND CO., 86, LONDON WALL, E.C. and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

Business done in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares.

MESSRS. W. M ESSRS. W. J. TALLENTIRE AND CO.,

20, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL LONDON, E.C., transact business in

Stock Exchange Securities and Mining Share: of every description.

A Selected List of Safe Investments forwarded to intending investors post free

upon application. Fourteen years' experience. In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the REPERRY TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1882, and of the REPERRY MINING COMPANY.—Take notice, that a MEETING of the creditors of the first-mentioned company, and the contributories of the second-mentioned company, will be HELD at our offices, situate in Quay-street, Truro, within the said Stannaries, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration a scheme for the FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF ALL MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO COMPANIES.

By the proposed scheme it is intended that, having regard to the equities subsisting between the two companies—

1.—After payment of the costs of the Liquidator to transfer the balunce of assets remaining in Court to the credit of the second-mentioned company from the said company; to the Liquidator of the first-mentioned company, including the costs of and incident to the adjustment of the equities between the said companys, and the preparation and carrying out of the said scheme out of the assets of the said company.

3.—To recoup out of the same assets two contributories of the Cost-book Company the all of 10s, per share on 400 shares, made under an Order of the said Court, dated the 7th day of March, 1873.

4.—To admit the claim of Dr. John Smith to prove for the sum of £750 against the first-mentioned company.

5.—To distribute the balance of assets of the first-mentioned company rateably.

5.—To distribute the balance of assets of the first-mentioned company rateably.

4.—To admit the claim of Dr. John Smith to prove for the sum of £750 against the first-mentioned company.
5.—To distribute the balance of assets of the first-mentioned company rateably amongst the creditors of such company whose claims have been allowed.
CARLYON AND PAULL, Truro
(Solicitors for Messrs. Pearce, Whitefield, and Murray, Contributories of the Cost book Company).
Dated this 27th day of July, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, until the 8th day of August next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be GIVEN for the INTEREST of the said company in the LEASE under which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on at the Perran Consols Mine, in the parish of Perranabuloe, within the said Stannaries, and also for the WHOLE of the MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the said company, at and upon the said Mine.

and upon the said Mine.

To inspect the above, apply to the Bailiff in charge at the Mine, and for furthe particulars to the said Official Liquidator as above.

R. M. PAUL, Furo, Solicitor for the said Official Liquidator.

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, July 30, 1874.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;

BLENCOWE CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Liquidator of the said company, at the Biencowe Consols Tin Mine, in the parish of 8t. Stephens in Branwell, in the county of Cornwall, until the 12th day of August next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be given for all the INTEREST of the COMPANY of and in the LEASES or SETTS under which its mining operations within and upon the said mine have been carried on; and also for the WHOLE of the valuable and extensive MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS belonging to the said company, at and upon the said mine. To view the same, apply to Capt. TREDINNICK, on the Mine; and for further particulars to M. E. Jobling, Esq., the said Liquidator, at Osborne House, Tavistock, in Deven; or to

, in Devou; or to CUNLIFFE and BEAUMONT, Solicitors, 43, Chancery-lane, London; or SMITH, ROBERTS, and PAUL, Selicitors, Truro. Dated the 30th day of July, 1874.

VALUABLE IRON MINES,
QUANTITY OF HEMATIFE IRON ORE, MINING PLANT, &c., &c.,
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
IN THE MATTER OF THE MAUGHOLD HEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

(LIMITED).

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE INLE OF MAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN STEPHEN (Lockman of Maughold), under due process of law, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, all and singular the WHOLE of the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the said Mining Company in and to TWO CERTAIN MINING LEASES of LANDS, in the parish of Maughold, in the Isle of Man, granted by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to James Allan, James Robert Macarthur, and Richard Rowe, and held by the said company.

Also several hundred tons of HEMATTE IRON ORE, of good quality, part of which is now lying at the shipping stage at Dhyrnane, in the said parish, whence it can be conveniently shipped, part at Ballajora in the said parish, and part lying in the yard occupied by the said company, on the South Quay, in the town of Ramsey, in the Isle of Man.

Also the whole of the FIXED and MOVEABLE PLANT and GEAR at the said company's mines in Maughold aforesaid, comprising sleepers, saits, wood and iron wagons, barrows, mooring anchor, buoy and chain, wrought-iron kibbles, windlass, rolls, ropes, chains, smithy and fittings, smiths' tools, &c. Large quantity of timber staging, loose timber, old iron and lumber of various descriptions, wooden sheds and buildings, &c., &c.

The ore on the surface will be sold first in lots; afterwards the whole of the property above enumerated (excepting the said ore), including the INTEREST of the company in and to the LEASES aforesaid, will be put up for competition.

The SETI'S, which comprise several hundred acres, are crossed by several well-known copper and iron lodes, from which large quantities of ore have been raised, and which are now in full bearing.

The situation of these mines is all that could be desired with regard to labour and shinping facilities, and the property is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Sale to commence on the ground at Maughold at Twelve o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, when conditions will be declared.

For further particul

VALUABLE AND NEARLY NEW MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT POLBREEN MINE, ST. AGNES, SCORRIER, CORNWALL.

MR. T. T. WHEAR, Auctioneer, Camborne, is favoured with instructions TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, 4th August, 1874, by Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at POLBREEN MINE, St. Agnes, Scorrier, the WHOLE of the valuable and nearly new

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

ONE 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fittings, complete, with first piece of rod.

ONE 24 in. cylinder STAMPING and WINDING ENGINE, with ONE 9 ton BOILER, stamps axle, 16 heads and frames, complete. complete.
Smiths' bellows, anvil, and vice.
Smiths' tools.
Old cast and wrought iron.
Miners' tools.

301LER, stamps axie, 16 heads and fram 1 7 in, jumps. 1 8 in, ditto 2 9 in, working barrels. 1 7 in, H piece. 1 7 in, windbore. 2 9 in, ditto 1 7 in, plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland. 1 8 in, plunger pole, with stuffing box

1 7 in. plunger pole, with stuming box and gland.
1 8 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland.
30 fms. 8 in. pitch pine rods.
40 fms. 1½ and 1½ in. bucket rods.
8 pairs rod plates.
Capstan and shears.
2 horse whims, with shaft tackles.
2 10 ft. shieves, wrought iron arms.
100 fms. 2½ in. steel wire rope, nearly new.

horse whim ropes. Chain of various sizes. 2 tram wagons; 3 cisterns. Whim kibbles for steam and horse

whims.
4 tons railroad iron.

Old cast and wrought iron.
Miners' tools.
Carpenters' wood shop, wood of saw
pit, &c.
New wood roofing.
New plank for roofing.
New Norway timber; new and old
brick, lime, &c.
Long yellow pine and Baltic timber.
120 fms. ladders.
Casing plank.
A large quantity of flooring and
other plank.
250 fms. launders (different sizes).
A great many lots of ½ ½ ½ timber.
15 frames in excellent condition.
5 buddles in excellent condition.
Strips, trunks, &c.
Tin and miners' chests.
Dressing tools.
Steel, nails, &c., in store room.

Strips, trun.
Tin and miners' chesse.
Dressing tools.
Steel, nails, &c., in store room.
Galvanised wire knocker line, rod
pine.

d glands, bolts, &c.

WINE.

The WHOLE of the VALUABLE TIN LEAVINGS on the MINE.

Also the account house furniture, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines.

Refreshments will be provided.

For further particulars, apply to E. MESNARD, Esq., 10, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London, E. C.; or Capt. JNO. NACAROW, Basset-road, Camborne; or to the Auctioneer, Camborne.—Dated July 21st, 1874.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS,

AND OTHERS,
AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to include in the Sale by Auction of the Surplus Plant at the Fortland Breakwater Quarries, on Tuesday, August 18, 1874,

THREE SETS OF MASSIVE IRONWORK, FOR AN INCLINE OR PIT, WINDING GEAR, nearly new,

WINDING GEAR, nearly new,

Each consisting of \$\textit{sin}\$, wrought-from main shaft, 17 ft. 4 in, long, with turned bearings; two cast-iron centres for drums, 11 ft. 5 in, diameter, drilled for lagging; two cast-iron flanged outer curbs, drilled on the inside for lagging, and fitted for breaks on the outer curbs; two wrought-iron break bands, \$\textit{sin}\$, in, wide, 1 in, thick, with screwed bosses; two \$\text{sin}\$ in, serves to work the same, \$\text{sin}\$, i.e., i.e., i.e., with hand wheels; two cast-iron carriages for break gears; six cast-iron brackets, with brasses; and three cast-iron shoes; also about \$1800 fms. of wire-tope.

To be viewed by catalogues only, which may be had at sixpence each (without which no person will be admitted) of Messrs. Fuller, Hossey, Sox, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.; and at the Engineers' Office, Portland Breakwater.

water.

The lots will be delivered free on board a vessel on the quay at a charge of &.

GLAMORGANSHIRE

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A MOST VALUABLE BITUMINOUS COLLIERY, called the CRIBBWR COLLIERY, TONDU, near BRIDGEND.

M. R. ROBERT EVANS is instructed by the proprietors TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 3rd day of August, 1974, subject to conditions to be then produced, at the Wyndham Arms Hotel, Bridgend, all that most valuable COLLIERY, called

that most valuable COLLIERY, called

THE CRIBBWR COLLIERY.

TONDU, BRIDGEND, with the whole of the PLANT and MACHINERY as it stands now in full working order.

The proprietors hold the above colliery under a most advantageous lease for forty-five years, from 24th June, 1871, at very low royalties and sleeping rent, and is fitted up with all necessary machinery for carrying on a very extensive trade, and being situate in one of the best positions for transit in the country, within easy distance of the principal scaports, and a siding from the main line up to the pit mouth. The coal is considered the very best for the manufacture of tin-plate, coking, and household purposes.

A list of the plant will be produced at the time of sale, and a report and plan of the surface and underground workings to be seen at the offices of the Auctioneer, at Bridgend; and of the Manager, Mr. Garsoney, at the colliery, Tondu, Bridgend.

MERONEYANT SALE OF STEAM ENGINER, RALLWAY, MANY, MARKELE, MARKELE, MARKELE, RALLWAY, MANY, MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, AND ANY MARKELE, MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, CARRED, ANY MARKELE, LEARNER, CARRED, CAR

IMPORTANT SALE OF STEAM ENGINES, RAILWAY PLANT, DRAUGHT AND CARRIAGE HORSES, WAGONETTE, TIMBER, CHAINS, IRON,

AND CARRIAGE HORSES, WAGONETTE, TIMBER, CHAINS, IRON, STEEL, and numerous other EFFECTS in great variety.

MESSRS. HANCOCK AND SONS have received instructions. To SELL, BY AUCTION, at Par, Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, and two following days, a large quantity of surplus.

RAILWAY PLANT,

Powerful draught horses, carriage horses, carriage, harness, timber, iron, steel, AC, comprising.

THREE STEAM WINDING ENGINES, by Taylor;

TWO VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES, with BOILERS, by Chaplin, 4 and 6-horse power respectively;

THREE STEAM WINDING ENGINES, by Taylor;
TWO VERTICAL STEAM ENGINES, with BOILERS, by Chaplin, 4 and 6-horse power respectively;
TWO HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, with VERTICAL BOILERS, by Simpson, 6 and 8-horse power respectively;
Two circular saw benches, with saws, driving belts, &c., complete; 150 to 200 wooden and iron earth wagons, in first-rate condition, with wrought-iron and cast-iron wheels; 39 spring ballast wagons; two locomotives; three 30 fm. 6 in. plunger lifts; 10 double and single purchase crab winches, blocks and rope falls; hydraulic and other lifting jacks; several sets of powerful iron blocks, treble, double, and single sheaved; also snatch blocks; one travelling crance, 4 ft. 85; in gauge; one double-acting 9 in. pump, with rocking lever, &c.; 40 to 50 tons of very superior temporary rails; a large quantity of wrought and cast iron scrap; used timber, planks, boards, ladders, tubs, &c.; 100 loads of Swedish timber, in balks of long lengths, and mostly about 10 to 11 in. scantling.

ELEVEN FIRST-RATE DRAUGHT HORSES, accustomed to railway work.
TWO CARRIAGE HORSES, about 15 3 hands high; one wagonette, and set of double harness; several contractors' carts, timber dray, &c.; 10 platelayers' trolleys, 4 ft. 84; in, gauge; one platelayer's trolleys, broad gauge; one powerful rail press on trolley, 4 ft. 8 in, gauge; 100 to 200 havey barrows; fittings and tools for seven or cight smiths' shops, including bellows, anvils, vices, &c.; a large quantity of navies' hand tools, miners' tools, &c., such as picks, shovels, hammers, drilling tools, swell jumpers, bars, &c.

A large quantity of timber dogs; railway dogs for temporary use; new bar iron and steel; several tons of ½, %5, and ½ in. clain; and numerous other effects, the property of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart, the greater part of which was bought new about 18 months since, and only employed during the construction of the Cornwall Minerals Railway to the deep water port of Fowey; about three miles to the port of Charlestown, and within a mile to the P

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD.

THE WASSELL GROVE ESTATE, WORCESTERSHIRE

WORCESTERSHIRE,
A VALUABLE LANDED AND MINERAL PROPERTY, situate in the parlshes
of HAGLEY and HALES OWEN; and COPYHOLD LANDS, in the township of LUTTLEY; including an AREA of about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,
with the MANSION HOUSE, known as "WASSELL GROYE," and several
FARMHOUSES, HOMESTEADS, and COTTAGES thereon.

The Estate lies nearly in a ring fence, is situated in a most important Mineral and Munifacturing District, being only eight miles from Birmingham, ten miles from Walverhampton, five miles from Diley, five and a half miles from Odbury, two miles from Hiles dwen, one and a half mile from Cradley, and about the same distance from Stourbridge.

miles from Holes Oven, one and a half mile from Cradley, and about the same distance from Stourbridge.

VALUABLE COAL AND OTHER MINERALS AND RICH BEDS
OF FIRE-CLAY AND IRONSTONE exist under the Estate, as proved by borings made upon it.

MESSRS, CHESSHIRE AND GIBSON beg to intimate that they have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 20th day of August next, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, in New-street, Birmingham, at Four o'clock in the afternoon for Five precisely, the above HIGHLY VALUABLE and IMPORTANT LANDED and MINERAL PROPERTY, in the following or such other Lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale. Full particulars, with conditions of sale and reports as to the minerals, are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

FULL THEREHOLD, in the parish of HAGLEY.
LOT 1 will include the MANSION HOUSE, known as "WASSELL A. R. P. GROYE," with its stables, carriage houses, and out buildings, extentensive gardens, pleasure grounds, and land, in the tenancy of Sampson

JLOVA, Esq., containing

The WASSELL GROYE FARM, with capital FARMHOUSE, and extensive agricultural buildings, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Wright; woods and dingles, in hand; and TWO COTTAGES and gardens, containing

105 3 12

Lor 2 will comprise a PORTION of the CLENT VILLA FARM, with a. R. P. comfortable HOUSE and HOMESTEAD, in the occupation of Mr. John Gilbert.

The FARM-HOUSE, out-buildings, and LAND, in the occupation of Mr. Willetts; and LAND and WOODS, in various occupations, containing.

The FARM-HOUSE, out-buildings, and LAND, in the occupation of Mr. Wiletts; and LAND and WOODS, in various occupations, containing.

LOT 3 will comprise the REMAINING PORTION of the CLENT VILLA FARM, in the occupation of Mr. John Gilbert; LAND and WOODS, in various occupations, containing to the CLENT VILLA FARM, in the occupation of Mr. John Gilbert; LAND and WOODS, in various occupations, containing to the CLENT of Hagley, part OPYHOLD and part FREEHOLD, known as "LUTILEY FARM," fronting to the Birmingham and Hagley turnpike-road and a road leading therefrom to Careless Green and Stourbridge, with FARMHOUSE and HOMESTAD, in the occupation of Mr. Grove; adjoining Lots 1 - nd 2, and to lands of Mrs. Durant, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Green, and Mr. Moseley, containing.

LOT 5.—THREE FIELDS of COPYHOLD LAND, in the parish of Luttley, fronting to the Birmingham and Hagley turnpike road, and adjoining to lands of Mr. Hall and Mrs. Green, in the occupation of Mr. Grove, containing.

LOT 6.—A compact FREEHOLD ESTATE, with FARMHOUSE and HOMESTEAD, situated in the parishes of Hagley and Hales Owen, fronting to the B rmingham and Hagley turnpike-road, and adjoining to 1 and so f 1 or 1 Lyttelton, John Amphlett, Esq., and Mr. Hall, in the occupation of Joseph Hulston, containing.

LOT 7.—A FIELD of FREEHOLD PASTURE LAND, in the parish of Hagley, fronting to the Birmingham and Hagley turnpike road, adjoining Lot 2, and to lands of Mrs. Durant and Mr. Moseley, in the occupation of Mr. Willetts, containing.

LOT 8.—A comfortable HOUSE, with BULLDINGS and LAND, in the occupation of Mr. Charles Willetts, containing.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 18 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE,—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL.

Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines. &c. MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.
EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

	BRITIS	Н	DIV	/ID	END I	MINES							
Share	Mines.		Paid.	1		Clos. P		Tota	divs.	Pe	rsh	are. Las	t paid
2000	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10	0 0	***			***	12	0.6	. 0	0	0Apr. 6Feb.	1874
					534	5% 5%	***	0	2 0.	. 0	2	0June	1873
850	Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 sh.) 8	10 0				***	0	10 9		-		mag.
200) Blaen Caelan, s.l, Cardigan* (£4 sh.) Botallack, t, c, St. Just Bronfloyd, *1s.l, £3000 Deb. B.8p.ct.)	110	5 0		45		***	619	0 0	. 5	0	0Aug.	1872
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	100	16 0		_ :::		***		18 6		4	0Jan. 0July	1874
334	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh Cargoll, s-i, Newlyn6 Cashwell, i, Cumberland*	5	0 5	***	21/2	2 21/4	***	4	16 3	. 0	12	6Oct.	1872
6400	Cashwell, I, Cumberland*	2					***	1	6 6	. 0	2	6 Aug.	1873
8000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogant	35					***	308	7 6.	. 0	7	6June	1878
2450	Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogants	20			11	11 12	***	11	17 0	. 0	7	6Jan.	1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock ! * 5	1			134	1 11/4	***	116	10 0	. 0	12	0May	1872
6296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10	14 10		46	46 48	***	104	2 0	. 0	10	6July	1874
10000	East Balleswidden, t. Sancreed*	1	0 0				***	ő	2 11	. 0	0	5Feb.	1874
6144	East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed* East Caradon, c, St. Cleert East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	2	14 6	***	11/8	1 134	***	14	19 0	. 0	2	0Oct.	1872
300	East Darren, I, Cardiganshire	32					***	222	10 0	. 1	0	0May	1874
1906	Fast Pool, t, c, Illogan	0	19 0		121/2	9½ 10 11 13	***	20	0 0	. 0	7	6May	1874
8000	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*I Exmouth, s-l, Christow Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*t	0			1/2	36 1/2	***	0	1 0	. 0	i	6 July 0 May	1873
3800	Foxdale, I, Isle of Man't	25	0 0	***		***	***	80	15 0	. 0	10	0Sept.	1872
15000	Glasgow Cara., c* (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	0 15	s. p.]	***		11 12	***	10	17 0	. 0	1	0Sept. 0Apr.	1874
25000	Great West Van, I, Cardigan*	3	0 0	***			***	- 0	1 0	. 0	1	0Sept.	1873
9908	Great Wheal Vor. t, c, Helston's	40	15 0	***		36 34	***	15	19 6	. 0	3	6June	1872
90000	Green Hurth, l, Durham*		6 0		514	3 3 1/4	**	1	8 0	. 0	6	0May 8July	1874
1024	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeardi	9	10 0		31/2	21/2 31/2	***	62	5 0	. 0	15	0Oct.	1872
18000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock*† (£1	h.)	_	***	114	1 134	***	4	8 0	0	5	0Oet. 0Dec.	1872
25000	Willaloe of Tipperary	1	0 0		***		***	0	3 11%	0	0	6Mar. 0May 6Jan.	1873
\$120	Lisburne, I, Cardiganshire		15 0		8	21/2 3	***	0	10 0	0	1	6May	1874
11000	Lisburne, I, Cardiganshire Lovell, I, Wendron Melindur Valley, I, Cardigan* Minera Mining Co., I, Wrexham*. Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	3			314	314 314	***	0	3 7	. 0	8	7June	1874
8000	Minera Mining Co., I, Wrexham*	6			25	20 25		63	11 8	. 0	2	0May	1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7	0 0		61/4	6 614	***	0	15 0	0	3	6July 6June	1872
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just 6		9 6		3	21/4 2	***	4	13 0	0	12	0Sept.	1873
7000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just \$ Old Treburgett, * s-l, ordinary shares	1	0 0		3/2	14 34 36 14		0	0 9	0	0	9Feb.	1874
P 000	Old Treburgett, * s-1 (10 per ct. pref.)	0	10 0		38	18 1/2	***	0	0 101/2	0	0 1	0½ Feb.	1874
5000	Pedn-an drea, t, Redruth Penballs, t, St. Agnes	9	0 0	***	21/4	2 21/4	***	3	5 0	0	2	OJuly	1874
80000	Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	2			34	21/2 3		0	1 0	0	1	OJuly	1873
6000	Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap		13 4	***	3	21/2 3	***	39	19 10	0	4	Nov.	1872
1772	Politerro, t, St. Agnes	15	0 0	***			***	0	12 6	0	9	OJuly	1872
1120	Providence, t. Lelanti		16 7	***	43/4	31/4 41/4	***	104	12 6	0	10	0Sept.	1872
2000	Providence, t, Lelant!	7	10 0	***	151/2	14% 15%	***	3	13 6	0	8	6Apr.	1874
10000	Shelton, cl, t, St. Austell	1	0 0	***	95	90 95	***	715	0.0	9	1 (0Feb. 0July	1872
8000	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1	5 0 17 6	**	31/4	236 3	***	0	10 0	0	2 (July	1872
6000	South Dorron / Cardigan*		6 6	***		-,-	***	1	1 6	0	1 (Nov.	1870
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t*		10 0	**		8 814	***	0	9 0	0	4 (Nov.	1871
12000	St. Just Amalgamated, t* Tankerville, t, Salop* Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan† Tretoil, * t, t, Bodmin	6	0 0	***	814	31 33	***	47	8 0	0	5	0Feb.	1874
15000	Tretoil, * t, i, Bodmin	2	0 0	***			***	0	1 0	0	1	0May 0Mar.	1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Heiston Van, l, Llanidloes*	6	5 0	***	11/2	02 0217	***		11 0	0	10 (DNOV.	1872
2000	W. Chiverton / Personnabulant	10	5 0	***		25 271/2 2 21/2	***	52	10 0	0	5	0July	1879
2048	W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet West Wheal Frances, I, Illogan	27	3 9	***	13	11 12	***	3	12 6	0		Oct.	
612	Wheal Basset, c, Illogant	5	2 6	***	25			638	10 0	1	10 (Aug.	1872
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	15	4 6	* 0 +	71/2	7 8	***	11 82	2 3	0	3 (May	1874
10000	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelants Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis* Wheal Owles, t, St. Justs	15	17 6	***	114	1 1%	***		1 0			Jan.	
80	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just \$	76	5 0	***		115 120		522	10 0	4	0 0	Aug.	1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock Wheal Tregoss, t, Roche	1	0.0	***	***			0	2 9	0	0 8	Mar.	1874
10000	Wheal Whieren to Wanterson	1	0 0	***			***	0	1 6	0	0 6		1873 1873
25000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan* Wicklow, c, sul, i, Wicklow		10 0	***	31/	31/2 31/4	***		9 0			Mar.	
	FOREIG	N	DIV	ID	END V	IINES.							
85500	Alamillos, /, Spain*1.	2	0 0	***	136	*/ =/	***	1	3 9	0	2 (Mar.	1874
80000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s"†	1	0 0	***	3/4	3/8 7/8	***	0	• 3	0	1 (May	1873

	Alamillos, /, Spain*1		0	0		136			1	30 0	9	0 Mar.	1874
80000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s"†	- 7		0	***	3/4	3/8 7/8		0	4 3 0		0May	
	Australian, c. South Australiat	*	7	6	***		78 78	***				0July	
	Battle Mountain, c, 6240 part pd.)	:		0	***	11/2		***				0Nov.	
		0		0	***	91/	3 3%	***				6June	
10000	Birdseye Creek, g, California*		-		***	314	. 074	***				0July	
	Bensberg, I, Germany	10		0	***			***				0Oct.	
	Burra Burra, * c, So. Australia	0		-	***	07	06 97	001				0June	
	Cape Copper Mining, * † So. Africa	:	-	0	***	27	26 27	***					
	Cedar Creek, g, California	5	0		***	272	178 21/8	***	0	5 0 0		6June	
	Central American Association" t	0	15		***			***		6 0 0		0July	
	Chicago, s, Utah*	10		-	***		0.01/			16 0 0		0Sept.	
	Colorado Terrible, s-1, Colorado*†	5	0	0		334	8 336	***				6July	
	Don Pedro North del Rey*†	0	16		***	3/8	34 . 38		3			0Mar.	
	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*†	10	-	0	***	314	31/2 4	***	1			0July	
2352	Eldorado, g, Nova Scotia*	10	0	0				***				0. June	
	Emma,* g, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)		0			21/8	2 2 1/4	***				0Dec.	
	English and Australian, ct S. Aust.	2	10	0	***	158		***	3			6 Mar.	
15000	Ferguson, g, California*	2	0	0				100	0			0April	
	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10	0	0	4.00		41/4 41/4	**	4			0July	
25000	Fortuna, I, Spain*t	2	0	0	***	416	31/4 41/4	180	4	4 4 0		0 Mar.	
30000	Gold Run, hyd	1	0	0	***	34	34 34	***	0	2 4 0			1872
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australiat	1	3	0	***	36	16 34	***	0	2 4 0		6June	
20000	Last Chance, s,* Utah	5	0	0	***	136	13% 13%	***		14 0 0		OJuly	
	Linares, I, Spain*t	3	0	()	***	334	314 334					6 Mar.	1874
	Lusitanian, Portugal*1 (£5 shares).	3	10	0	***	11/4	1 134			11 6 0		6 Mar.	1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10	0	0				***	0	5 0 0	5	0Dec.	1872
	Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	10	0	0				990	0	4 0 0	4	OJan.	1873
	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, cl. 1.	30	0	0	***			***	6	0 0 3	0	0July	1873
	Pontgiband, 8-1, Francet	20	0	0	***	21	19 21		15	16 8 0	19	9June	1874
	Port Phillip, g, Clunes't	1	()	0	100	16	98 36	***	1	8 0 0	1	0Jan.	1872
	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*t	5	0	0	***	51/2	61/2 63/4	***	1	16 6 0	5	0. July	1874
	Scottish Australian Mining Co. *1	1	0	0	***		7.5 -74	***	15	per cent.		May	1874
	Sierra Buttes, q, California*†	2	0	0		214	2 21/4	***				0 Dec.	
	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5		0	***	3/4	34 34	***		14 2 0		0 Nov.	
	Sweetland Creek, g, California*t	4		0	***	41/4	4 4 1/4	***				OJune	
	Tolima, g, s* (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	4		0	***	31/2	3 314	***				6May	
800	Westphalian, s-/, c, Prussia*	20		0			-/4	***				0 Dec.	
15000	Western Andes, s* (2000 £5 fy. pd.)	3			4.00	314	3 3%	***	0			9Jan.	
10000	restern armes, a (coor at 13: par)		10		***		- 0/4	***			•		
	N. C. S.			-	***								

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

	non-princip romaid		4.0							12000
Shares.	Mines,		Pai		L	ast Pr.	Clos. Pr	. Last Ci		15000
90000	Angle Australian a Victoria	2	16	0	***			Sept. 1		12000
20000	Australian United, g. Victoria*†	- 2	1 10	0	***	11/4	11/2 13/4	Fully		
3000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	10) (0	***			Fully	pd.	12000
90000	Plus Tent had California	- 5		0 0	***	5%	5 5%	Fully	pd.	12000
80000	Braganza, g, Brazil*†	0	1/	5 0		Temps 8 2 2 1		Oct. 1	1870	2000
12000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10) (0	***	-		Fully		
85000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10) (0 0		***		Fully	pd.	12800
80152	Briganza, g. Brazil*1 Camp Floyd, s. Utah* Ceena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy* Chentales, g. s. Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2	, (0 (***	3/4	1/4 1/4	Fully		15000
				, 0		-		Feb. 1		5869
10000	Crescent, q, Plumas County, California.	10) (0 (***	***		Fully		6000
100000	Cuiaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil* Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col.	0	1		***			June		3000 1
10000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col	5		0 (***	Garra 8 1 1		Fully		6123
7500	East Bhebovgan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	- 2		0 6	***	- ***		Fully		120
85000	Excelsior Hydraulie Gold Washing Co., California*			0 0	***			Dec.		512
60000	Exchequer, g, s, California* Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	1		0 0	***		21 21	Fully	pa.	6000
85000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*1	2		0 (34	26 36	Fully	pa.	5000 1
90000	General Brazilian, g*	1		0 0	***			Fully		12000
10000	Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.	7		0 0		- 17/	1 134	Fully	pa.	12000 8
40000	Holcombe Valley, g, * California	1		0 0		1%	1 174	Jan.		700 5
6000	Hornachos, * s /, (£10 shares)			0 0		-		Fully		12000 8
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	. 0		0 0	***	- "	2% 2%	Fully		18000
2000	Independence, g, California*						274 274	Fully	pd.	6000
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California* Javali, g, Nicaragua*	0		0 0			34 14	Fully	nd.	8000 8
50000	Javan, g, Nicaragua	-		0 0	***	1/2	36 36	Jan.	1874	12000
	Lanestosa, 1, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)			0 0				Fully	nd.	3000
69000	London and California, g*t	1		0 0	***		34 34	Fully	pd.	937 €
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	10		0 0	0 8 0	3/4	79 74	Fully	pd.	496 8
40000	Malaga, l, Spain*	10		0 0	***		36 36	Fully	pd.	6000 €
10000	Manganhara a Hannet Company	å		5 0		34	13 74	Fully	pd.	4000
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany* Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co.,* N. Scot.	2		0 6	***			Allotm		14000 8
4000	Monta Loreto a a Italy	5		0				Fully		62000
15000	Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy* New Pacific, g, S, Nevada* New Quebrada, c, Venezuela* New Kosario, s, México* New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	0		6 1	***	14	36 36	Jan.	1874	20000
64000	Non Onehrada e Venezuela*	8		0 0	444	33/	3% 3%	Fully	pd.	940
80000	New Reserie & Maxico*	1		0 0		1	76 1	Fully	pd.	6000
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, a. Coromandel*	i		0 0	***	5	434 5	Fully	pd.	12000
10000	Newfoundland,* /	10		0 0			-,-	Fully	pd.	3879
20000	North American, g*	4	. (0 6	***			Fully	pd.	6400
80000	Papulcillo, c. Chili*t	- 4	١ (0 6		1%	% 1% % %	Fully	pd.	4000
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3	1 (0 6		36	36 36	Fully	pd.	2000
80000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1	(0.0		3/2	36 39	Fully	pd.	8526
100000	Rio Tinto, * c, Huelva, Spain	. 8	4 (0 0		778	754 174	Jan.	1070	8000
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0	11	0 6	***	36	34 36	July	18/12	1024
82500	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada* Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*†	10) (0 0		-		Fully	pa.	547
20000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*†	16	, (0 0		23/4	21/4 21/4	Fully	pd.	12000
25000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	- 2	1	0 0			** *	Fully	1879	7500
30000	Santa Barbara, g, Brazil	- (,	7 6		78	76 I	Fully	nd.	2800
10000	Bilver Plume, s, Colorado*	- 1		0 0				Fully	pd.	200
37500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	- 3		0 0	***	070	240, 250	"Stoc	k "	12000
£25300	0 St. John del Rey"t (£5 stock and its multiples can be de	eal	t II			250	240,200	Fully	pd.	6000
05000	St. Lawrence, g, California	•		0 0				Fully	pd.	20000
25000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	10	. ;	0 0		7/	34 74	Elas Har	rod.	1000
200.00	Tecoma, s, Utan	10		0 6	***	76	36 36	Fully May	pd.	20000 25000
20000	Thornan Reer, g, Australia	-		8	080	36	3% 3%	May	1868	30000
14000	Star of Newara, 5 (12000 Issued) Tecoma, 8, Utah* Thornhill Reef, 9, Australia* Utah, 9, 84, Utah* Utah, 9, 84, Utah*	20		0 0		3/2	36 38	Fully	pr.	80000
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1	-	0	***	¥	36 36	Fully	p	100
10000	avenue a parametring e, contra Australia commissionessessessessessessessessessessessessess	•		. 0	024	14	/8 /6			10000
	6 Now making calls.									\$000
	, and a state of the state of t				1					1

17	MINING JOURNAL.	_
	NON-DIVIDEND MINES. Shares. Paid. Last Pr. Clos. Pr.	She
	25000 Aberdaunant, l, Llanidloes* 1 0 0 11/211/2 11/2	120 150
-	18000 Ambrose Lake, t, c*	100 120
id 74	12000 Bedford Consols, c, Tavistock	500 120 30
73 73	25000 Belstone, *c, Devon(3000 sh. 2s.6d. pd.) 1 0 0 1 34 1	100
	5000 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	120
72 72 74 72 73	20000 Byrnambor, t, Cardigan	60 2
73 74 73	5468 Bwadrain, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 shares). 3 16 0 — 4896 Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan* (£5 sh.) 4 17 6 —	60
73 73	12000 Bowden Hill,* mn (7000 sh. £! pd.) 0 15 0 — 20000 Brynambor, ℓ, Cardigan 1 0 0 — 30000 Burrow& Butson,* ℓ, e, bℓ, 8t. Agnes 1 0 0 — 20000 Burrow& F. e, e, bℓ, Nenwyn 1 0 0 1 7% 1 5448 Bwadrain, s-ℓ, Cardigan* (£4 shares) 3 16 0 — 4896 Bwleh Consols, s-ℓ, Cardigan* (£5 sh.) 4 17 6 — 12000 Cae Gyron, ℓ, Cardiganh* (£6 sh.) 4 17 6 — 30000 Caldbeck Fells, ℓ, Cumberland* 2 0 0 — 600 Carden* £10 shares) 4 0 0 —	250
73 72 74 74 74 72 74 73	20000 Brynambor, l, Cardigan	60 60
74	10000 Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap*	84 51
74	6000 Cefn Consols, l, Flintshire*	120 120 120
74	24000 Court Grange, s.l., Cardiganshire 0 10 0 34 ¼ 34 24051 Crenver & Abraham*† (25940 sh. £1). 2 0 0 ½ ¼ ½ 15000 Cwm Byelan, * s.l., Montgomery 1 0 0 —	300
3	15000 Cwm Ryclan, *s./, Montgomery 1 0 0 2 2/2 2/3	1000
3	15000 D	100 409 600
4 2 2	7500 Deer Park, t,c, Tavistock 2 0 0 656 Ding Dong, t, Gulval 49 14 6 8 6 8	1200
3	656 Ding Dong, t, Gulval	1000
4	12000 Dolwen Consols, l, Cardigan*	
4 2	800 East Black Craig.* I., Scotland 25 0 0	Sha
3	4000 East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe 5 17 6 1¾ 1¾ 134 12000 East Cwm Vron, l, Llanidloes* 2 0 0 —	£10
4	3000 East Dolcoath, t, Illogan	10
4 3	6000 East Granville, c, Camborne	1
2 2	6000 E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, t, c. 0 10 0 1 3/4 1 15000 East Van, t, Llanidloes*	1
2	5000 Flintshire,* / 6 0 0	5
2 4	10000 Franco Consols, t, c* 1 0 0	10 3 5
2 0	5000 Frank Mills, /, Christow	5
3	8956 Gawton, c. Taylstock 3 15 0 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	10
4	12500 Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock	10 2
2 4 9	1 2000 Glasdir, c* 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1
2	12000 Goginan, and Level Newydd, Card., l 1 5 0 — 7500 Gorsedd and Celyn Level, l, Flint 2 0 0 — 20000 Great East Foxdale, l, Isle of Man 1 0 0 —	5
4 2	10000 Great Mountain, s-l, Carnaryon* 1 0 0 — 2000 Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe 3 8 0 —	1
2	25000 Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man	1
3	400a Great Wh. Lovell, f, Wendron 2 15 0 — 10240 Gunnislake (Clitters'), f, c 5 5 0 — 12000 Islay, f, Scotland* 1 0 0 —	50
2		50
.	50000 Kingston Valley, l, Cornwall	10
3	12000 Ladywell,* l, Salop 2 10 0 3 234 3 2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just 8 0 0	10
2	90000 Tlanswet / Campungs 9 0 0 91/ 91/ 91/	20
3	17000 Llywernog, l, Cardiganshire	10
8	17000 Llywernog, t, Cardiganshire 0 16 0 - 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	50 10
3	8000 Melhanear, c, Hayle*	10
	6144 Nangiles, t, c, Kca	13
	2000 Nant y-Ricket,* c, l, Montgom 5 0 0 — 10000 New Beldon, l, Northumberland* 1 0 0 —	10
	8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 0 0 1½ 1 1½ 4006 New East Lovell, t, Wendron 0 10 0 -/ 2000 New Hendra, t, Breage 1 16 0 1½ 1 1½	8
	8000 New Hobb's Hill, t. Liskeard* 2 0 0	10
	5000 New Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	100
	2900 New Mouth Merliyn / Flint* 2 10 U	10
3	1200 New Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 36 16 8 34 34 34	10
	25000 North Laxey*	10 35 100
	1000 North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear 8 12 0 2 194 2	20 20
	\$600 North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth* 1 0 0 1 ½ 1 5036 North Treskerby, c, 8t. Agnes 3 8 10 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1200 Old Battle Hill, t, c, Plympton 2 10 0 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½ 1½ 2½	50 50
	1200 Old Bottle Hill, t, c, Plympton 2 10 0 2½1¾ 2½ 1024 Parbola, t, Gwinear 11 6 1¾1¾ 1¾	100 50
1	16923 Parys Mountain, c, Anglesea 3 0 0 72 78 72	50 100
	12000 Pennerley, l, Shropshire* 2 0 0 5% 1 1½ 15000 Penrhyn, l, Carnarvonshire* 2 0 0	10 50
		20 50
	12000 Plynlimmon, l, Llanidloes*	20
	2000 Prideaux Wood, f. Llanivery	100
	15000 Rookhope Valley, 4, Durham*	100 716
2	3000 Russell, s-4, Swymbridge 0 6 0	7½ 20 1
i	120 South Delvon, f.c., Camborne 1 6 5 5 4 3½ 4 120 South Delvon, f.c., Tavistock 1 0 0 512 South Delcoath, c. t., Redruth 12 5 0 4 3 4	100
	6000 South Fowey, t, c, Tywardreath 2 6 6 5000 South Great Work, t, St. Hilary 2 14 0 1 76 1	50 25 10
	12000 South Kit Hill, t. Callington* 1 0 0 12000 South Lisburne, l, bl, Cardigan* 0 12 6 700 South Margaret, t. Ludgvan 1 10 0	10
1	12000 South Phenix, t, c, Linkinhorne* 1 0 0 34 38 34	100
	6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	
	12000 South Van,* <i>l</i> , Montgomeryshire 1 0 0 3000 South Ward, <i>l</i> , Beerferris 3 0 0 1½ 1 1½ 937 South Wheal Crofty, <i>c</i> , Illogan 33 0 10. 14 13 14	10
	498 South Whea Crotty, c, Hiogant	20 10
	4000 St. Agnes Consols, t*	10 50
	62000 St. Breward Consols,* c, s, Cornwall 1 0 0 — 20000 St. Dennis Consols, t, St. Dennis 1 0 0 — 940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	20 10 10
	940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 20 10
	eg79 Tamar Valley, s./. Beeralston 1 10 U	10
	6400 Teesdale," I, Durham 0 5 0 1½ 1½ 1¾ 14 4000 Teign Valley, I, berr., Bridford 1 0 0 — 2000 The Queens, "s.I, Holywell 2 0 0 —	
4	2000 The Queens, *s-f, Holywell 2 0 0 — 5526 Th Valley, 8t. Neot 113 6 — 5000 Treleigh Wood, ', Redruth 4 3 0 2½ 22½	10
	1024 Treleigh Wood United, t, Redruth 1 5 0 34 34 34 547 Trelyon Consols	25 5
2	12000 Trethellan, r-l, Crantock* 2 0 0 — 7500 Treeslyn, t, Altarnun 2 10 0 — 2800 Trevarrack, t, c, Uny Lelant 4 0 0 156 136 136	10 10
	2800 Trevarrack, t, t, Uny Leiant	10
	6000 Unity Wood, t, c, Kenwyn	ð, t
	20000 Vangnan, s-t, Cardigan	• I
	3000 Welsh, l, Cardigan* 1 0 0 3000 West Basset, c, Illogantt 3 16 8 10 9 10	Lot
	100 West Condurrow, t,c, Camborne 5 0 0 — 18000 W. Esgair Lle, l, Card.*	E
-	8000 West Godolphin, t, c, Breage 1 8 0 2 1½ 2	•

		Mines.	I	au	t. L	ast Pr.	m
							Ctos. 1
				. (0	112	174
10000	West	Llangynog, s-l, Montgomery	2		0	- 14.11	1 17
12000	West	Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.	4	. 8	0	34	1/ .
50000	West	Milwr, 8-1, Flint	1	- 0	0	-	16 %
12000	West	Pant-y-Go, s-l, Flint*	1	0	0	-	
8000	West	Phœnix, t, Linkinhorne	0	18	0	- "	
1403	West	Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	3	- 5	0	- "	
10000	West	Roskear, t, s-l, bl, c, Camborne	0	2	0	- "	
12000	West	Tankerville, l, Salop*	3	0	0	114	
512	West	Tolgus, c, Redruth	98	0	0	80	70 14
2000	West	Wheal Lucy, t, c, Lelant	1	10	6		19.9
6000	West	Wheal Gorland, t,c	3	14	0	2	1% 2
				15	0	O	2) 25
6000	Whea	l Agar, c, Illogan	10	-0	0	144	15/ 10
6000	Whea	d Argus, t, Bancreed	0	10	0		-28 th
25000	Whea	Arthur, t, c, Calstock	1	0	0	-	
741	Whea	l Basset and Grylls, t		18	6	- "	
512	Whea	Buller, c, Redruthf		5	0	5	3 5
6000	Whea	Coates, t, St. Agnes	3	0	0		
6000	When	Crebor, c, Tavistock	4	1	0		1% 1
8400	Whea	l Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh		10	0	-	
5179	Whea	Grenville, c, Camborne*		2	6	414	4 411
2048	Whea	Jane, , Kea		13	10,		24/
12000	Whea	I Jewell, c, Marazion		1	0.,,		-73 6
12000	Wh. I	Mary Hutchings, * t, Plympton.		11	0	114	12/10
8000	Whea	Peevor, t, Redruth					24
6000	Whea	Prussia, 7, Redruth					-/4 0
10000	Whea	Ruby, t, Ludgvan	1	0	0		
4568	wnea	Sparnon, t, Redruth	4	0	0		
1000	Whea	Speedwell, t, c, Breage		0	0	-	
4096	whea	Uny, t, c, Redruth		9	6	21/2	2 91/
6000	Whea	Vincent, 7, Atternun		11	0		* */3
12000	Willo	ighby, t, Llanrwst		10	0		
10000	Wood	Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew.		10	0		
10000	wye	alley, t, Montgomery*		0	0	4	344
1200	zenne	r, t, Cornwall	5	0	0	1014	0 101/
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NON-DIVIDEND MINES-Continued,

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í	IPON AND COAL COMPANIES
•	IRON AND COAL COMPANIES, Shares, Company. Paid. Price.
é	£100 John Abbot and Co. [L.] £75 0 0
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	10 Bagnalf, John, and Sons [L.]
	Diagn Cwmbach Coal Co. L
	50 Blochairn Iron Co. [L.]
	100 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]A 35 0 0 22½ 25 pm 30 Ditto dittoB 30 0 0 21½ 22 pm 50 Powling Iyon Co.
	50 Bowling Iron Co. [L.] 50 0 0 211/2 22 [m
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	Cannock and Huntingdon Coal [L.]. 2 0 0
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	5 Charol House Colliery 5 0 0 17 8
	00 Chariton Iron Co. [L.]
	50 Chatterley Iron Co. [L.]
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	1 Consett Spanish Ore [L.] 1 0 0 1 1 12 m
	50 Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]
	Davis 8 Merthyr Comery Co. [L.] 10 0 0
	50 Davy Brothers [L.]
	10 Englefield Colliery Co. [L.]
	6 Fairbairn Engineering
-	10 Glasgow Port Washington [L.] 5 0 0 3½ 2½ di. 20 Great Western Coal Co. [L.] 17 0 0
1	20 Great Western Coai Co. [L.]
	15 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 10 0 0 4 3½ dk 10 Ifton Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.] 5 0 0 6½ 6½ dk
	10 Ince Rolling Mills [L.] 8 0 0
	50 Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.] 17 0 0 10 Llay Hali Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] 10 0 0
	5 Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.] 5 0 0
-	 Littledean w codside Coll. Co. [L.]
-	13 LlynviValley Col. Co. [L.] 15 p.c. pref. 10 0 0 ½ dis. par 10 Lydney and Wigpeol Iron Ore [L.]. 7 5 0 2½ 1½ dis.
-	10 Lydney and Wigpeol Iron Ore [L.]. 7 5 0 29 1½ 4a 10 Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.] 7 5 0 29 1½ 4a 10 Merry and Cuninghame [L.] 8 10 0 0 0 ½ dis. pr
Ì	10 Merry and Cuninghame [L.] 3 10 0 ¼ dis. pr 6 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] 5 0 0 –
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1	6 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] 5 0 0 5 Mold Argord Colliery Co. [L.] 5 0 0 10 Menkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 10 0 0 6½ 6 48 10 Midland Iron Co. [L.] 5 6 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
1	10 Midland Iron Co. [L.] 5 0 0 6 6% = 4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.] 3 10 0 2 1% 41 100 Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p.c. pref.) 100 0 0 37 41
1	10 Names of Polling Mills (T.)
1	1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron 0 8 0 4 1 1 2 1 Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.] 4 0 0 1 1 No. of Ireland Iron Company (L.] 5 0 0 1 1 Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagon (L.] 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	10 Newport Aberearn Coal Co. [L.] 4 0 0
1	10 Northmeta. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.] 8 0 0 10 Northfield Iron Co. [L.]
1	35 Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.] 25 0 0 10 8 25
1	The second secon
1	20 Petent Shart and Axistree [L.] 10 0 0 0 4 4 5 20 Petent Shart and Iron 1 1 1 1 5 0 0 6 4 5 5 20 Petent Shart and Iron 1 1 1 1 1 5 0 0 6 4 5 5 20 Petent Bessemer Co. [L.] 50 0 0 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	50 Rhondda Merthyr Coni Co. [L.] 50 0 0 7 4
1	50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]
	50 CL 11- T C- FT 1
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1	50 Silkstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron[L.] 17 0 0 par 1 5 Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.] 5 0 0 11 1 2
	20 Skerne Ironworks [L.]
1	20 South Wales Coal Co. [L.] 17 0 0 50 59%
ı	100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.], 60 0 0 80 10 100 Ditto ditto New 10 0 0 9 10 15
1	To Stranton from and Steel Co. [12.] 10 10
1	100 Thames Iron Company 100 0 0 9 11 72 Titanie Iron and Steel. 5 0 0 4 1 20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L.] 10 0 0 34 1 35
	1 United Bituminous Collieries [L.] 1 0 0 of the
	10 Vancouver Coal [L.]
1	50 Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]
1	25 W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.] 20 0 0 5 10 West Mostyn Coal [L.] (12 p.e.pref.) 2 0 0 14 34 pm. 1
	5 West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.] 3 0 0 10 Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.] 10 0 0
	100 Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.] 70 0 0 20 10 10
1	100 Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.] 75 0 0 20

WAGON COMPA	MIL	100		
10 Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]				17%
20 British Wagon Co. [L.]	10		0	434
10 Gloucester Wagon Co. [L.]	10		0	21/
10 Metropolitan Wagon Co. [L.]	- 5		0	
50 Midland Wagon Co. [L.]	50		0	
20 North Central Wagon Co. [L.]	20		0	15
10 North of England Wagon Co. [L.]	3	10	0	par
10 Parkgate Wagon Co. [L.]	5	0	0	
10 Scottish Wagon Co. [L.]	10	0	0	par
20 Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.]		0	0	436
20 Shemeld Wagon Co. [L.]			0	434
10 Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.]				

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10 Anglo-Mexican Mint 2 Assoc, of Land Financiers Co. [L.] 25 Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. pref. 5 Diamond Rock Boring	. 10 2 25 4	0 0	12 36 d	13 18. 56
5 Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. L. 10 Huntingdon Copper and Sul. Co 10 Silber Light (ord. sh.)	10	0 0	5 7% 24	816 2478
10 Silber Light (ord. sh.) 10 Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; Limited Liability Companies; † quo 1 have paid divid	. 10	0 0 1; s, si	lver;	82, 1